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VOL. 18 VICTORIA, B. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1893. No. 91.

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## THAT ARBITRATION.

### Ottawa Authorities and the Supplementary Evidence.

### EXPECTED GREAT THINGS OF IT.

### Terrible Effects of the Swindling Building Society.

### Beaconsfield's Memory Kept Green—Bold Mexican Robbers in a Corner—The Argentine Government's Offer—Schooner Alice Blanchard Afloat—Honoring Columbus' Descendants.

Ottawa, April 19.—The government here, it is learned, had built great hopes upon the supplementary evidence filed in the Behring Sea case, which has not been admitted. The supplementary report, it is claimed, contained strong evidence in support of the Canadian case. It included a report of Supt. Sherwood, who was sent to the coast of Vancouver Island to interview a number of Indian hunters who, it is alleged, had under the influence of liquor been induced to sign false declarations relative to the seal fisheries by officers of the United States cruisers. Supt. Sherwood also visited San Francisco, where, it is stated, he secured some most important evidence for the Canadian government. In addition to this, the Dominion government sent Prof. Macoun to the seal islands in a gun-boat especially detailed for that work. The securing of evidence had practically been closed. Macoun claims to have secured valuable information in rebuttal of some of the contentions filed on behalf of the United States. This also is embraced in the supplementary report.

The contract for the new wharf at the William Head quarantine station, signed by Contractor Leamy, reached the public works department yesterday.

Deputy Minister of Marine Smith says that no arrangement has been concluded with the Jubilee Hospital for the treatment of sick mariners at Victoria. He also says that any hospital so designated by the department is a marine hospital in the terms of the act, and further combats the contention of certain members of the Board of Trade of Victoria that the government is obliged to maintain a special hospital at that port.

Bishop Durieu, of New Westminster, is here to-day on business with Minister Daly in regard to the Indians of British Columbia.

Algernon Stanley, son of the governor-general, leaves for England on Saturday by the Vancouver.

A dispatch from Washington states that Edward Farrer has got possession of treasonable documents, which were in the departments there, written by some of the leaders of the Conservative party in Canada. Their publication will make several men of the dominant party hang their heads in shame.

It is reported that the C.P.R. are negotiating for the purchase of the Russell House here. The price is said to be $275,000.

Dr. Montizambert, medical superintendant of the St. Lawrence quarantine service, is in town on business with the agricultural department.

#### Disraeli's Day.

London, April 19.—The statue in Westminster Palace yard of Lord Beaconsfield, better known to fame as Benjamin Disraeli, is half hidden from view this morning by great bunches and wreathes of primroses, tributes from rich and poor, aristocrats and costermongers. It is the 12th anniversary of the death of the famous statesman, and in accordance with the custom inaugurated in 1883 by the Primrose League, the organization brought into existence in memoriam of the dead premier whose favorite flower was the primrose, the day is being universally observed by the knights, dames and associates of the League, each of whom is pledged under its constitution to wear a bunch of the flowers throughout the day. The membership of the League now numbers a million and a half, and the Marquis of Salisbury is its grand master.

#### Bold Mexican Banditti.

City of Mexico, April 19.—A noted Mexican criminal named Amaria recently arrived from the United States in the district of Querrera, state of Chihuahua. There he organized a band to waylay parties carrying silver from the mines. He and his party were surprised by a detachment of 243 troops and a fierce fight ensued. The bandits finally took refuge in a building, where, at last accounts, they were still being besieged by the troops, who had been reinforced by miners. Amaria has with him 82 men. He is wanted in the United States for several crimes.

#### Argentina's National Debt.

London, April 19.—The Argentine government has made, through the Barings, an offer to the Rothschilds committee to pay £1,500,000 annually with resumption of payments after five years, as a settlement of the foreign debt, the bond holders to arrange among themselves how the amount shall be apportioned. This last provision will render futile the whole offer, as it is likely to cause endless discussion among the claimants.

#### Trouble in the Choctaw Nation.

Paris, Texas, April 19.—There is no guessing the situation in the Choctaw nation. Both factions are bitter and stubborn. L. M. Locke, the leader of the Jackson or national party, has addressed a letter to Gov. Jones requesting that he resign in the interest of peace and harmony. The latter charged that Jones' administration had been fruitful of nothing but strife. Gov. Jones replied that he had been legally elected governor, that the constitution of the Choctaw nation required him to enforce the law, that Lock was in armed resistance against the Choctaw government and had persistently misrepresented the Choctaw authorities, therefore he declined to resign.

### ONE MAN'S VILLAINY

### Brings Absolute Ruin to Thousands of Poor Families in England.

London, April 19.—The official report of the government examiner of the Liberator Building Society, and the seven hundred kindred organizations which have failed during the past six months as a result of the fraudulent practices of ex-Member of Parliament J. S. Balfour, who is now believed to be in the United States, was made public to-day. The membership of these companies was composed exclusively of wage-earning men and women, who had invested their small savings either to secure homes for themselves, or to have something upon which to depend in sickness or old age. The report shows that the total deficiency after allowing the highest possible value to the assets reached the astounding total of $36,000,000. The best basis of settlement that can be made to the creditors of any one of the group of concerns is eight cents on the dollar, while the stockholders will lose everything. Prince Christian presided over a meeting to-day of the committee appointed to raise a national fund for the relief of the sufferers. It was reported that the amount already subscribed was nearly $100,000, while on the other hand the applications for relief already exceeded $35,000. This means that at least that number of families have been absolutely ruined.

#### The Blanchard Afloat Again.

Corvallis, Ore., April 18.—The steam schooner Alice Blanchard, which became disabled off the coast in foul weather, and finally drifted into Yaquina day on the 5th inst. and went high and dry on the sand spit, was successfully pulled off at midnight last night by the Southern Pacific Railway Company's tug Resolute.

#### Texas Wool and Mutton.

San Antonio, Texas, April 19.—The spring wool clip is beginning to arrive in this market. The work of shearing 11,000 head of sheep on the ranch of J. K. Burr began to-day. The wool will be better than for years, being long, clean and bright. Mr. Burr thinks better prices will be received for this spring's clip than the clip a year ago. He also thinks that the price for good mutton will go higher, as the greater portion of western-fed mutton has been marketed.

#### British Two-Sided Law.

London, April 19.—The statement that the dowager Duchess of Sutherland went to jail yesterday is incorrect. She was placed in a villa near Windsor to surrender to-day, but is announced to have been seriously ill at 4 o'clock this morning. A peeress is exempt from arrest in a civil case, but not in a criminal case. Much argument is going on upon those points.

#### The Black Republics.

San Domingo, April 19.—President Heureaux of San Domingo is about to sail in a Dominican war ship for the neutral waters of Manzanilla bay, where he will meet President Hippolyte of Hayti and hold a friendly conference.

#### There's Millions in Pulp.

Toronto, April 19.—Mr. John W. Eddy, of Hull, Que., is here. He says Canada's supply of pulp wood is worth more in dollars than the pine supply in diamonds. The United States pulp mills get more than half their raw material from Canada. If a prohibitory export duty were imposed, the sterile land from St. John to the Lake of the Woods would be thickly dotted with immense pulp mills and accompanying villages, and United States capital and labor would be introduced very largely.

#### Americans Will Never Submit.

San Diego, Cal., April 19.—The officers of the revenue cutter Richard Rush which has arrived at this port, 13 days from Honolulu are confident that no disturbances will take place there so long as negotiations are in progress. Lieut. McConnell says: "There is one strong determination among all Americans who have interests there, and that is that they will never submit peacefully to the re-establishment of a monarchy under any conditions. There will surely be bloodshed if any attempt is made to reinstate the Queen. Springfield rifles are kept loaded to resist any such attempt and Commissioner Blount is fully aware of this fact. The sentiment against annexation is fomented almost entirely by British residents, but they are few and have not much power. The natives as a great body do not seem to know or care how the thing goes. The Japanese were talking of a side sensation, but not much attention was paid to them." Being asked if there was any probability that the British would attempt to raise their flag McConnell said: "No, there is no probability of that, though the British were anxiously awaiting her majesty's ship Hyacinth, which was expected to arrive, and they may have something in view. But they are in the minority and are not expected to interfere. The Rush will remain in port for several days, and orders are expected to proceed to Behring Sea."

#### It Rests With Grover.

Washington, D.C., April 19.—President Cleveland would confer an obligation that would be remembered upon hundreds of theatrical managers and directors of traveling companies if he would take five minutes to make up his mind whether Thursday, Nov. 23rd, or Thursday, Nov. 30th, shall be designated as Thanksgiving Day. It has been the practice from time immemorial to appoint the fourth or last Thursday in the month for this observance, but, for the first time in very many years November happens to have five Thursdays. Extra performances are invariably given by the theatres on Thanksgiving Day, and hence the exact date becomes an important consideration in their bookings. Numerous letters have been received at the Executive Manston asking the President to privately indicate his intentions in the matter, but the latest reply sent yesterday to a prominent New York theatrical man was to the effect that the President was not yet in a position to make a definite expression on the subject.

#### The Gallant Seventh.

New York, April 19.—A good many veterans living in this city and neighborhood are taking a holiday to-day. It is the 69th anniversary of the organization of the 7th Regiment, the original National Guard, likewise the 32nd anniversary of the departure of this regiment for Washington on the outbreak of the civil war. The exercises incident to the anniversary include the unveiling of a large bronze tablet at the southwestern corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Here once stood the old Shakespeare tavern. And here also it was that the original National Guard was brought into existence. The banquet of the survivors and their friends at Delmonico's is also a part of the programme.

#### The Royal Wedding.

Rome, April 19.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria, who is to be married to-morrow to the Princess Marie Louise, arrived at the Villa Panore this morning. He was heartily greeted by the residents of the neighborhood as well as by the future bride and her parents. The wedding will be solemnized with considerable state.

#### Run on a Savings Bank.

Lansing, Mich., April 19.—On account of the run on it this morning, the Ingham county savings bank of this city closed its doors for ninety days to savings depositors, under the provision of its charter, and the state law entitling it to that time.

## CARTER AND TIMES.

### The American Counsel Complains of Misreporting.

### SOME EXTRAORDINARY ARGUMENTS

### Great Results for Science Through The Late Eclipse.

### The Americans in Honolulu Will Never Submit to the Re-Establishment of a Monarchy—Illinois State Elections—An Entire Family Burned to Death—A Millionaire's Death.

Paris, April 19.—James C. Carter, counsel for the United States in the proceedings before the Behring Sea tribunal of arbitration, makes a request that publicity be given to the following statement. Yesterday Mr. Carter complained to the Baron de Courcelles, president of the tribunal of arbitration, of misrepresentation of his remarks in the report of last Friday's proceedings as published in the London Times. In this report Mr. Carter was represented as referring to the American judge, Dawson, as a two-penny judge. Mr. Carter explained that he said nothing in the least disparaging of that distinguished and very worthy judge. What he had really said was that the United States could not be held responsible for reasons which the judges assigned for their decisions; if it were so the United States government might be held answerable for the decisions of any two-penny justice of the peace. He (Carter) never said that the judgment given by Judge Dawson condemning British schooners seized in Behring Sea was incorrect. On the contrary, he believed that judgment to be sound, and should endeavor to defend it.

The judgment spoken of by Carter was that delivered by Judge Dawson in the United States district court of Alaska, in the cases of the schooners Dolphin, Anna Beck, Grace and Ada, which opinion widely reviewed the claims and directed that judgment of forfeiture be issued against the vessels.

In resuming his argument before the tribunal of arbitration to-day, Carter claimed that seals were not ferae naturae, but private property when nourished and tended by man, and Carter quoted cases supporting this contention, and notably the case of Morgan vs. the Earl of Abergaveny, which resulted in a decision that deer were private property similar to deer and swans being wild until cultured. Seals frequenting Pribyloff Islands were, Carter contended, guarded and cherished by the United States and therefore a species of husbandry was formed giving property right in seals.

The line of argument presented by Carter in support of the claim of American ownership in seals was so intricate and technical, that the president of the tribunal felt obliged to frequently interpose with questions in regard to the statements made.

#### Depot Swindlers Sentenced.

Paris, April 19.—M. Denon, of the Societe des Depots, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for four years, M. Ganthier to two years and M. Poisson for three months, for fraudulent acts in connection with the failure of that institution, which, according to the report of the government accountant Flory, was used by Charles de Lesseps and other Panama directors to aid them in obtaining enormous profits from operations on the Panama canal. The Societe des Depots subsequently collapsed and criminal prosecutions began against Poisson and others connected with it.

#### Belgian Labor's Great Victory.

Brussels, April 19.—Yesterday the vote of the chamber of deputies, reversing the former action of that body granting universal suffrage, practically as demanded by the workingmen, completely allayed the agitation among the industrial population. The strikers here and at Antwerp and other places generally resumed work this morning and no further trouble is apprehended.

#### Lost Four of Her Crew.

San Francisco, April 19.—A dispatch to the Merchants' Exchange this morning states that the bark Southerd Hulbert, from New York for Redondo, has put into Montevideo with the loss of four of her crew. No particulars were given.

#### An Expensive Morning's Work.

Redondo, Cal., April 19.—Fire early this morning destroyed Ocean View Hotel. The loss is $20,000; insurance $10,000. Terlutter and Hannman's saloon building also went. Loss $10,000; insurance $2500. Also a number of smaller places. The total loss is estimated at $50,000.

### A LIBERAL RENASCENCE.

### Lifting of the Tory Fog that Hid the Sun of Liberalism and Progress.

Nanaimo, April 19.—A meeting of Liberals was held in Temperance Hall last evening for the purpose of discussing the advisability of bringing out a candidate in the Liberal interest. Mr. G. Campbell was elected chairman and J. E. McKenzie secretary. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and various matters were discussed in connection with the movement, but very little was done on account of it being decided to lay the matter over until Thursday night, when a larger meeting will be held and be attended by delegates from the outlying districts. A committee of five was appointed to select a chairman for the meeting to-night and also to arrange for the entertaining of the visitors. The ball was started rolling in the Liberal cause at the meeting, and it is not saying too much in declaring that within the next year Nanaimo will be a veritable hotbed of Liberals.

Steps will be taken on Thursday night to reorganize the Liberal club, and every person present last evening will pledge himself to work hard for the cause. It is true the old club has practically fallen through, but it is only to awaken with refreshed energy and never again will a Liberal-Conservative be elected by acclamation here, but the tide will be turned in the opposite direction.

Stirring speeches were made by a few leading Liberals, but their views will be more fully explained at the meeting to-night. Providing the funds can be raised Mr. W. Marchant will be asked to stand in the Liberal interest.

A fire broke out last night in W. S. Santo & Co.'s general mercnandise store on Bastion street. The firemen soon got it under control. The damage done is not known yet.

The tug Tepic, in towing the bark Oregon to Departure Bay through Exit channel, put her on the rock marked by No. 10 buoy. She is leaking badly and at full tide she was taken to the Nanaimo dry-dock.

### COMPLETELY SUCCESSFUL.

### Prof. Schaeberle's Expedition to Chili Achieves Great Results for Science.

San Francisco, April 19.—Director Holden telegraphs the United Press as follows: Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton, via San Jose, April 18th, 1893.—A cipher telegram just received from Prof. Schaeberle, in Chili, informs us that the Lick observatory expedition to observe the total eclipse has been successful in every respect. The mechanical theory of Schaeberle has ben verified.

A drawing of the corona of April 15th last was published by him in January as a prediction of what the corona was to be like, and I understand this telegram to mean that the picture made by him months ago was a true representation of the actual corona visible at the eclipse. This is an important verification of the very far-reaching theory.

The expansion of the solar corona was first photographed at the California eclipse of Jan. 1st, 1889, and fully described in the Lick observatory report of that eclipse. Its existence was established by European astronomers, but cloudy weather did not allow it to be plainly photographed at the eclipse of December, 1889. Now, however, Prof. Schaeberle telegraphs that it has been again successfully photographed at his station high up in the Andes. Fifty photographs have been secured by the professor and his assistants.

The whole programme has been satisfactorily carried out. It is only proper to add that the expenses of the Lick observatory expedition were generously provided for by a gift from Mrs. Senator Hearst.

#### A Long Lived Family.

Newark, N. J., April 19.—Mrs. Hannah Bull Tyler died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Archer, at Wattseng, yesterday of pneumonia at the age of 88 years. Mrs. Tyler's husband was a brother of ex-President Tyler; he died 15 years ago at the age of 87. Mrs. Tyler's maiden name was Bull, and her family was well known in Orange county, N. Y. They were descendants of the first settlers in the country, who hailed from Virginia. Mrs. Tyler had six children, three of whom are still living. Her only sister, Mrs. Mary Smith, is still living and 98 years old.

#### Elections in Illinois.

Chicago, April 19.—The elections throughout Ilinois to-day were mainly on the saloon and anti-saloon question, and the Welsh had the best of it in the state as a whole. In several places, however, the strife was between the two political parties, though these places are so few as to make an estimate of the state very doubtful. Galena, Ottawa and Decatur went Democratic, though the Republicans captured four out of five aldermen in the latter town. Freeport has a new Republican mayor and the Independent ticket triumphed in Alton. The Republicans were successful in Peoria by a large majority.

#### Doing the Lord's Will.

Birmingham, Ala., April 19.—Davis Phillips, a negro, ran down first street to-day, having in his hand packages of money containing $5,000 in greenbacks. The police were after him and the people joined in the chase. About 9:30 the negro walked into the Jefferson County Savings bank, grabbed several packages lying on the counter and made off with the money. He ran out into the street. When the crowd would get pretty close he would drop a package, and while they stopped to gather up the money he would gain a block on his pursuers. He took out of the bank about $5,000, all of which was recovered. He claims that the Lord directed him to get the money.

#### One More for Drink.

Cambridge, Minn., April 19.—The house of Dan Erickson of Bradford was burned to-day, with all the household effects, and the man, his wife and two children were burned alive. Two of his neighbors had spent part of the day with Erickson, and the three drank immoderately of intoxicating liquor. It is supposed that in attempting to light his pipe he dropped some fire and was unable to quench it or save himself. The remainder of the family were sleeping upstairs.

#### Guilty in the First Degree.

New York, April 19.—The jury in the case of Matthew Johnston, the West Indian negro, who has been on trial the last three days for the murder of Engineer Emil Kuckelhorn on Dec. 10th last, brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree last night, after five hours' deliberations.

#### Died While out Driving.

New York, April 19.—John Leffert of Flat Bush, a Long Island millionaire and a member of many banking and trust institutions, died suddenly of heart disease while out driving last evening. He leaves a widow and seven children. His estate is valued at over $1,000,000.

#### Commodore Hunter's Memory.

New Orleans, La., April 19.—Flowers were heaped high yesterday around the vault containing the remains of Commodore William Wallace Hunter, who, had he survived until to-day, would have rounded his ninetieth year of life, and been the senior surviving officer of the Confederate States' navy. A year ago to-day the veteran was the recipient of a case of champagne from Gen. Beauregard, inscribed "To the senior sailor from the senior soldier of the South." Neither of the noted warriors lived to celebrate another birthday.

#### A Railroad Operation.

Albany, N.Y., April 19.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hudson River and New York Central Railway is being held here to-day for the purpose of obtaining the acquirement by purchase of a controlling interest in the New York and Northern Railway. The expenditure involved is $4,000,000. The stockholders will also be asked to confirm leases in perpetuity of three other railroads in the state, the acquisition of which will greatly enhance the facilities of the Central road.

#### Fire in a Prison.

Boston, April 19.—Two alarms were sounded this morning for fire in the trunk shops in the state prison at Charlestown. The prisoners were quickly marched to their cells and locked up. The fire was extinguished in about an hour.

#### Trial Afterwards.

Conwry, Ark., April 19.—Flannigan Horton the slayer of Charles Pate, constable of Howard township, Conway county, was lynched this morning at Morrelltown, Ark.

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# THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

## The Home Rule Bill Still Being Vigorously Discussed.

## LORD RANDOLPH HAS HIS TURN

**And is Replied to by Mr. Morley, Ireland's Chief Secretary—The Latter Says Sooner or Later Home Rule Will Come—Canadian Cattle Restrictions May be Relaxed.**

London, April 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, stated in response to questions that the treaty between Great Britain and Nicaragua signed in March, 1889, guaranteed to British subjects the "most favored nation" treatment in regard to any canal, railway or other mode of transit that might be established in Nicaragua. The ratifications of this treaty had not been exchanged, however, and therefore the treaty was not in force. Sir Edward added that nothing had occurred between the two countries to invalidate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, intimated that the board was about to issue new regulations regarding the examination of the lungs of Canadian cattle imported into Great Britain, which were suspected of suffering with pleuro-pneumonia. From the statement of Mr. Gardner, it is inferred that facilities will be given to the agent for the canadian government to inspect such cattle.

In response to questions as to the outlook for a settlement of the dock laborers' strike at Hull, the Hon. A. J. Mundella, president of the Board of Trade, said he was seeking to bring about a compromise of the trouble, and spoke hopefully of a settlement of the strike.

The debate on the second reading of the Home Rule bill was then resumed. Lord Randolph Churchill started the debate by declaring that the crucial test of the bill was the provision for the unimpaired supremacy of the Imperial Parliament. Ostensibly such supremacy was preserved, as every matter that would come before the Irish Parliament remained within the cognizance of the Imperial Parliament; but really the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament was rendered impotent by its being deprived of all control of the Irish executive and control of the vote of supply for raising taxes. The creation of separate fiscal systems would reduce the British Government to a position of great instability. (Hear, hear.) Then the Irish members, when present in the Imperial Parliament might decide in favor of one policy, and the House of Commons, in their absence, might decide in favor of an entirely different policy. It was a philosophic absurdity to try to create one body with two centres of gravity. Lord Randolph then proceeded to consider the functions of the Irish Legislature to be created by the Home Rule bill. He said that the restrictions upon the legislation of the proposed Irish Parliament, were so extraordinary that 90 per cent. of the Irish laws might be declared invalid. There might be an appeal to the Privy Council; but it was questionable whether its decision would bind the parties. The existing ordinary law, so far as concerned treason, felony, alienage, naturalization and trade out of Ireland was supplanted by the reference of such cases to the exchequer tribunal with an appeal to the Privy Council, so that anybody might be tried for treason before an exchequer judge without the ghost of a jury. (Hear, hear.)

Irish Chief Secretary Morley—"The clause meant that cases of the kind should go before an exchequer judge instead of an ordinary judge, otherwise the procedure is to be the same.

Lord Randolph Churchill—"Then why did not the bill say so? As it stands it means nothing of the sort. A jury is not mentioned in it."

Lord Randolph went on to discuss the exercise of the veto power of the viceroy. He pointed out that it was very obscure according to the terms of the bill. Under a friendly British government the viceroy of Ireland might be clothed with every prerogative of the crown, for no check on Irish legislation was left to the imperial parliament. Lord Randolph contended that, upon examining the constitution of the upper chamber of the Irish parliament, it was evident that 30 out of its 48 members would represent the tenant farmers, who would thus become paramount over the other class. It was hopeless to expect a chamber so formed to protect the rights of the landlords or of the Unionist minority in Ireland. The bill, Lord Randolph concluded, was a mass of blunders, and the instinct of self-preservation forbade Great Britain approving of Irish home rule while offering to Ireland every just concession. When the controversy had passed the political atmosphere would be clearer and Irish home rule would become a mere recollection. Hearty cheers from the Conservative and Liberal-Union benches greeted the end of Lord Randolph's address.

Right Hon. Mr. Morley, chief secretary for Ireland, replied to Lord Randolph Churchill. The opposition had answered the arguments for the home rule bill almost exclusively with prophecies. To all these predictions of evil there was one adequate reply, "I do not believe you." No safeguards within the compass of human ingenuity would suffice to restrain the evils which the imagination of the opposition had conjured up. Much had been said about sanguine Liberal hopes. He could not perceive why Liberal hopes were not at least as substantial as Unionist fears. (Cheers.) Only those who hoped, not those who feared, saw into the future of civilized communities. (Cheers.) His right hon. friend Lord Churchill had asked whether there existed a constitution imposing upon a legislation such restrictions as the home rule bill proposed to impose upon the Irish legislature. The answer was the easiest one in the world. A person only had to look to the United States of America or to Canada to find instances of restriction. The most important two restrictions of the bill concerned the endowment of religious bodies and the imposition of customs duties. Similar restrictions were imposed upon every state in the union. His right hon. friend had seemed to think that the prime minister had a sinister design to abolish trial by jury. In fact the trouble did not override common law or common sense. The right hon. member's legal acumen apparently was just sufficient to lead him to discover a mare's nest. (More laughter.)

Mr. Morley continued that it was not very long since Lord Randolph Churchill had argued that the tenant farmers were a strong Conservative force. He spoke of the home rule bills for Ireland which had been brought forward, closing with a brief review of Mr. Balfour's bill for the local government of Ireland, which perished, he said, amidst the inextinguishable laughter of the civilized world. Mr. Balfour, however, had served one good purpose. It contained the Conservative admission that some bill like the present one was necessary. In justifying the financial proposals of the home rule bill Mr. Morley asked the opposition whether Ireland's contribution to the imperial exchequer should be larger merely because a parliament was to be granted to her. He accused the Conservatives of having followed, while in power, a policy of "bribes, doles and sops," which had demoralized and outraged Ireland.

The whole argument of the opposition against the bill, he said, might be condensed in the charge that Ireland was a dishonest nation, yet the late government had arranged to lend Ireland £40,000,000 for the purchase of holdings. The enemies of the bill urged that the people should look to the antecedents of those to be called to administer the new system. If such a standard should be adopted generally two-thirds of the legislatures in Europe and America would be closed. Mr. Morley designated Mr. Chamberlain as the most interesting repentant prodigal in the house. He censured Lord Randolph Churchill for his recent speech in Liverpool concerning the movement in Ulster, and declared his conviction that the Irish civil servants would remain at their posts without a murmur in case the home rule bill should become law. He complained that the opposition placed everything Irish under pharisaical microscopes. His final words were: "The Liberal party will never betray the Irish party. The whole world is looking upon this struggle. Their trust will not be deceived. Younger men perhaps will have to continue the work; but the cause has rooted itself and cannot go back. Sooner or later it will be realized."

### Must Stand Trial for Murder.

Fresno, Cal., April 18.—The motion to quash the indictment against Lolley and Heath, charged with the murder of L. B. McWhirter, was submitted to Judge Holmes this morning, with the argument, and denied. Both defendants pleaded not guilty, and the case was set for May 29th.

### Death of a Chess Player.

Berlin, April 18.—Jean Dufresne, a celebrated chess master and author died here to-day. His age was 64 years. He was chess editor of the Gartenlaube and other illustrated weeklies.

### For Improper Conduct.

Paris, April 18.—The Bar Association has suspended from membership for three months Senator Renault and Saar Albert Grevy, on account of their connection with the Panama scandal.

### The Jews in Russia.

London, April 18.—The Russian Hebrew committee in this city has advices from St. Petersburg that the Minister of the Interior has ordered the governors of Livonia and Cokenland to expel all the Hebrews from those two provinces before Nov. 1. More than 60,000 Hebrews will be expelled under this order and will be driven into the overcrowded towns.

### Roumanian Octroi Riots.

Bucharest, April 18.—Hundreds of workingmen and their wives made a demonstration before the parliamentary building to-day against an increase of the octroi or tax levied upon products coming into the city. The Minister of Public Works was attacked as he rode from the chamber, stones were thrown through his carriage windows and three men tried to drag him into the street. Several policemen were injured while trying to protect the minister. A company of cavalry came to the rescue and were severely stoned before the mob dispersed.

### King Alexander Not Satisfied.

Belgrade, April 18.—It seems that young King Alexander is not satisfied to rest on the laurels of his coup d'etat, but as a result of investigations of the treasury has demanded from the exregents and ex-ministers reimbursement to the government of 2,500,000 francs misappropriated under the pretext of having been used in the secret service. The general acquiescence, if not approval, with which King Alexander's coup d'etat was hailed, has already been interrupted. The Liberals have gathered courage since Thursday night, and now apparently propose to excite the people against the government. The Liberals issued a manifesto, in which they describe the new ministry as usurpers of political power, and as having incited the king to the coup d'etat in violation of the constitution and laws of Servia. The Liberals state that they propose to make a stand upon the rights of the people, which they claim have been outraged and ignored by the alleged usurpation.

### Davitt's Election Expenses.

London, April 18.—Michael Davitt said in an interview last evening that Pierce Mahoney, who contested with him unsuccessfully the constituency of North Meath at the last general election, and subsequently caused him to be unseated, has had a notice of bankruptcy served upon him for costs of £1800 incidental to the hearing in the courts of the petition against his return to Parliament. Mr. Davitt declared that he would not pay this enormous bill of costs and that the Mahoney clique might cause all his property to be seized, in case he could not get a certificate of release. In such an event he would become bankrupt and would be obliged to resign from Parliament.

### Expulsion of Mischief Makers.

Paris, April 18.—The French government has instructed the governors of the northern industrial towns to expel all foreigners who may be organizing to assist the revolution in Belgium. The Belgian socialists at Roubaix have resolved to disregard these measures and have met and passed a resolution declaring their readiness to subscribe and otherwise assist their brethren in Belgium. A large proportion of the miners at Roubaix, Parminitieres, Pas de Calais and other districts adjoining the Belgian frontier are naturalized Belgians, and the French socialists are making efforts to induce them to strike in order to assist the agitation in Belgium by stopping the supplies of Belgian customers. The police and workingmen had several encounters here this evening, and six rioters have been seriously injured. Nevertheless, the end of the riot is believed to be near. The decision of the labor leaders to abandon the strike has induced a general feeling of relief. The police have worked night and day, and are completely exhausted. Many arrests of socialists are reported from the provinces.

## TYRANNICAL MUSSULMANS.

**What they Have Done to Make the Lives of Christians a Burden.**

Constantinople, April 18.—H. E. Newberry, secretary of the United States legation in this country, who returned last week from Cesarea and Moravia, where he investigated the recent reports of the persecution of Christians by Mohammedans and the burning of the Moravian college conducted by Dr. Herrick, has made a statement in an interview in regard to the origin of the disturbances. Mr. Newberry appears to consider the action of the Turkish authorities as in part, at least, justifiable. He said that the disturbances had their beginning in Turkish or Armenian conspirators inciting the populace to revolt by seditious placards, which were stuck on the doors of the American school. These placards were hand-written in the Turkish language. They are of a very inflammatory and treasonable character, and declared that it was necessary for the people to shake off the yoke of slavery laid on them by the tyranny of the Sultan.

Mr. Newberry also found that bombs charged with dynamite had been seized by the authorities on account of these facts, showing that a genuine and dangerous plot existed. He considered that the arrest of the plotters was justified, as there were doubtless many innocent persons among the 900 who were arrested on the charge of having been concerned in the conspiracy. Mr. Newberry induced the grand vizier to grant amnesty to 600 of the prisoners, who were released, and the remaining prisoners are to be brought to trial in court at Angora, in Asiatic Turkey. Mr. Newberry denied the truth of the report that letters addressed to the American legation had been opened by the Turkish authorities. The letters, Mr. Newberry explained, had been delayed owing to the couriers who had carried the letters being provided with bad horses, and owing to the insufficiency of the escorts to protect the couriers from the dangers of travel in Asia Minor. The American legation has therefore demanded that the Turkish postoffice authorities shall organize an efficient and well-protected mail service travelling at more frequent intervals and giving a prompt and more regular delivery than at present.

London, April 18.—In the house of commons to-day Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary under-secretary for foreign affairs, stated, in reply to a question, that the amnesty granted by the Sultan of Turkey to certain of the prisoners arrested in Armenia on a charge of conspiracy against the Turkish authorities left only 50 persons to be tried for being connected in the plot.

## NEW FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

**The Distribution of the Population—A Country Big Enough.**

Some new statistics concerning India and its population were communicated the other day by the census commissioner of India to the Royal Statistical Society of London. By these it appears that the entire population of that country is a little less than 288,000,000. It is an enormous population, but not large to the square mile. Forty-six millions of people live in the proportion of 600 and over to the square mile, while 36,000,000 are distributed one and a half to the acre. In the latter case there are very material points as to the great fertility of the soil and the wide variety of occupations to be found upon it to be considered in instituting comparisons. As to the most densely populated regions, those which, owing to greater resources, afford the easiest means of livelihood, Europe has three countries, Great Britain, Saxony and Belgium, where there is a density of population not much less. Thirty-eight and a half millions of people in Europe live in the proportion of from 500 to 600 to the square mile. The extraordinary pressure of one and a half heads of population to the acre is confined to some districts of Bengal, and does not affect one-sixth of the whole people.

In the matter of proportion of town to country population, India presents a marked contrast to Europe and the western countries generally. While in Europe the towns are all the time draining the country of its people, the direct contrary is the case in India. In England, for example, 53 per cent. of the people live in towns of 20,000 inhabitants or over; in India only 4 3-4 per cent. of the population are so congregated in cities. Even including the smallest towns, which have been so classed for municipal purposes, only 10 per cent. of India's people are town dwellers.

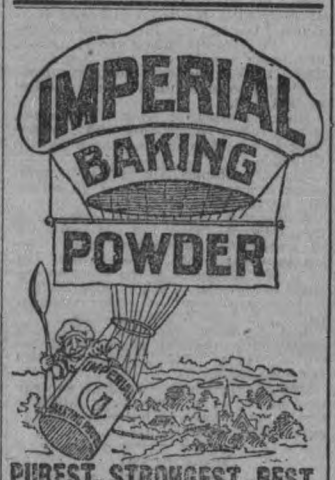
Another interesting fact shown by the census returns is that the Indian people are not migratory. Over 90 per cent. of the people numbered in the last census were enumerated in the place where they were born, and six per cent. more in the region contiguous to their birth-place. Change of domicile seems to be adopted only where the emigrants can keep within immediate touch of their former home. The people do not migrate to distant tracts. The great capabilities of the country are well shown by the fact that in the most densely populated tracts the increase of population since the last census has been eight per cent. The greatest increase was 13 1-2 per cent. This shows that the increase of population is quite normal; and the whole results of the census show that the growth is no way in excess of the means of support, as is largely the case in parts of Europe, while there is abundant room for expansion as the pressure becomes locally heavier.

The mass of the people are poor, but when the mode of living imposed upon them by the climate and by their religion is considered, they are not poorer than the mass of the European peasantry. They have little, but they want little, and usually their wants are amply satisfied. They are mainly an agricultural people, each cultivating a piece of land just about enough to produce sufficient for actual present wants, but not enough to afford any surplus against a bad season. This fact is the cause of the famines in India, just as it is in Ireland. Finally, a review of the main revenue and commercial statistics for the past decade shows that the masses of the Indian people are by no means outstripping the resources of their wonderful country, and that it may, indeed, hold a future that shall astonish the western nations.

The New York Examiner says: Every mother and housekeeper must often act as a family physician in many illnesses and accidents that occur among children and servants. For many of these cases I have used Davis' Pain-Killer, and consider it an indispensable article in the medicine box. In diarrhoea, it has been used and effected cures. For cuts and bruises, it is invaluable. 25c. for the new big bottle. w-s-wk.

Garden tools at McLenan & McFeely's.

**49er Hams and Glasgow Beef Hams at R. H. Jameson's, 33 Fort Street.**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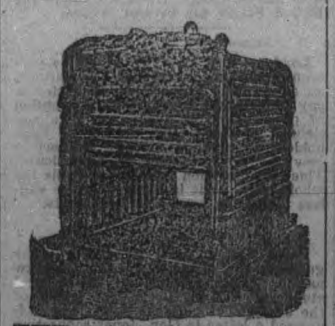

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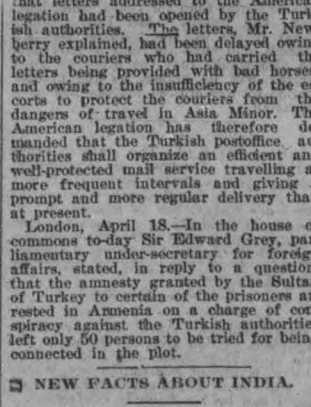

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"I am very glad to give this testimonial as to what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. I suffered very much with dyspepsia. I have been taking medicine

For 25 Years

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## A BY-LAW

**To Regulate the Numbering of Hawkers and Pedlers.**

Whereas by sub-section 61 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, the Council is empowered to make, alter and repeal by-laws inter alia to regulate the numbering of hawkers and pedlers,

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

Sec. 1. Every hawker or pedler licensed under the Revenue By-Law, 1889, shall at the time of the issue of his license receive from the collector a plate bearing a number which shall be affixed on a prominent place on the outside of his wagon, cart or other vehicle or basket or other receptacle for carrying or conveying his goods, wares, or merchandise and said plate shall remain thereon during the period for which the license is granted or in case more than one basket or other receptacle is carried by the licensee then the plate shall be attached to one of such baskets or other receptacle, and such plate shall be returned to the collecor at the expiration of the term of the license and may be reissued by him.

Sec. 2. Any person convicted of a breach of this by-law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting magistrate a penalty not exceeding the sum of fifty dollars, for each offence exclusive of costs and in default of payment of the said penalty and costs forthwith the said penalty and costs or costs only may be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and in case of there being no distress found out of which such penalty can be levied the convicting magistrate may commit the offender to the common jail of the city of Victoria with or without hard labor for any period not exceeding one calendar month unless the said and penalty costs be sooner paid

Sec. 3. This By-Law may be cited as "The Hawker and Pedler Numbering By-Law, 1893.'

Passed the Municipal Council the 27th day of January, 1893.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council the 1st February, 1893.

ROBERT BEAVEN,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER. Mayor.
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of the by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 1st day of February, A.D. 1893, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof quashed must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
M.C.

# REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

Beneficial Effects of their Introduction on the Country.

THE DIFFICULTY OF SECURING THEM.

**Natives of Siberia are Hard People to Deal With—The Deer Will More Than Fill the Place of the Alaskan Animals Which are Gradually Being Exterminated.**

The following extracts are taken from the report of Dr. Sheldon Jackson.

Purchasing reindeer in Siberia is very different from going to Texas and buying a herd of cattle. In Texas such a sale could be consummated in few minutes or hours. But in Siberia it takes both time and patience. Upon the anchoring of the ship in the vicinity of a settlement, the natives flock aboard, bringing skins and furs to exchange for flour, cotton, cloth, powder, lead. Once aboard they expect to be fed by the captain, and bucket after bucket of hard bread is distributed among them. They know perfectly well that we are after reindeer, but nothing is said about it. They have to be feasted first. They are never in a hurry, and therefore do not see why we should be.

After a little, small presents are judiciously given to the wife or child of a leading man, and when everyone is in good humor a few of the leaders are taken into the pilot-house and the main subject is opened. After much discussion and talking all around the subject one man is ready to sell twenty and another perhaps only two. After all is arranged the leading men send their servants off after the deer, which may be in the vicinity, or four or five days' journey away from camp. Sometimes these delays consume a week or more at a place. Another difficulty arises from the fact that they can not understand what we want of the reindeer. And then business selfishness comes in, the introduction of the reindeer on the American side may to some extent injuriously affect their trade in deer skins, which from time immemorial they have been accustomed to take to Alaska and exchange for oil. To establish herds in Alaska will, they fear, ruin this business. That much good will be accomplished by establishing them there is a foregone conclusion.

In the first place, the population, which is now upon the verge of starvation, will be furnished with a permanent, regular, and abundant supply of food. The native supply of food in that region has been destroyed by the industries of the white men. The whale and walrus that once teemed in their waters and furnished over half their food supply, have been killed or driven off by the persistent hunting of the whalers. The wild reindeer (caribou) and fur-bearing animals of the land, which also furnished them food and clothing, are largely being destroyed by the deadly breech-loading firearm. It will be impossible to restock their waters with whales and walrus in the same way that we restock rivers with a fresh supply of fish. But what we can not do in the way of giving them their former food, we can, through the introduction of the domestic reindeer, provide a new food supply.

This condition of things will go on increasing in severity from year to year, until the food supply of the seas and of the land is entirely gone, and then there is nothing left but the extermination of the native population. The general introduction of the domestic reindeer alone will change this entire condition of things and furnish as reliable a supply of food to that people as the herds of cattle in Texas and Wyoming do to their owners or the herds of sheep in New Mexico and Arizona. The reindeer is the animal which God's providence seems to have provided for those northern regions, being food, clothing, house, furniture, implements, and transportation to the people. Its milk and flesh furnish food. Its marrow, tongue, and hams are considered choice delicacies. Its blood, mixed with the contents of its stomach, forms a favorite native dish. Its intestines are cleaned, filled with tallow, and eaten as sausage. Its skin is made into clothes, bedding, tent covers, reindeer harness, ropes, cords and fish lines. The hard skin of the forlegs makes an excellent covering for snow shoes. Its sinews are made into strong and lasting thread. Its bones are soaked in seal oil and burned for fuel. Its horns are made into various kinds of household implements, into weapons for hunting, fishing or war, and in the manufacture of sleds. Then the living animal is trained for riding and dragging of sleds. The general introduction of such an animal into that region will arrest the present starvation and restock that vast country with a permanent food supply. It will revive hope in the hearts of a sturdy race that is now rapidly passing away.

In the second place the introducing of domestic reindeer into Alaska will not only thus arrest the present starvation but will assist in increasing the population. With a more generous food supply this population will commence to increase in numbers. Occupying a region whose climatic conditions are so rigorous that but few white men will ever be willing to make their permanent home in it, it is important, if we would save it from being an unpeopled waste and howling wilderness, that we build up the people who through generations have become acclimated and who are as fervently attached to their bleak and storm-swept plains as the people of temperate and torrid zones to their lands of comfort and abundance.

They are a race worth saving; physically they are strong, with great powers of endurance. When on a journey, if food is scarce, they will travel thirty to forty miles without breaking their fast. They pride themselves on their ability to outjump or outrun any of our race who have competed with them. They lift a heavier weight, throw a heavier weight farther, and endure more than we. They are a strong, vigorous race, fitted for peopling and subduing the frozen regions of their home.

Thirdly, the introduction of domestic deer is the commencement of the elevation of this race from barbarism to civilization. A change from the condition of hunters to that of herders is a long step upwards in the scale of civilization, teaching them to provide for the future by new methods.

Fourthly, the introduction of the domestic reindeer will solve the question of Arctic transportation. The present transportation of that region is by dog sleds. One load of supplies for the trader or traveller requires a second load of food for the two teams of dogs, and they make but short distances per day. This difficulty of transportation has been one great drawback to the development of the country. It has interfered with the plans of the fur trader; it has interfered with government exploration. Only three years ago when the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey sent two parties to determine the international boundary between Alaska and British America the small steamer that was conveying the supplies up the Yukon river was wrecked, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the surveying parties were kept from starvation because of the difficulty of sending sufficient food 2000 miles along that great valley by dog sleds. If reindeer had been introduced into that country there would have been no such difficulty in furnishing food.

During the past three years the whalers have been extending their voyages east of Point Barrow to the mouth of the Mackenzie river, and wintering at Herschel Island. To the owners of this property it would be worth tens of thousands of dollars if they could hear from their vessels in the winter before new supplies and additional vessels are sent out in the spring. But this cannot now be done. Last winter letters were sent out from the field, overland, by Indian runners that ascended the Mackenzie, crossed over to the Porcupine, and descended the Porcupine and Yukon rivers down to St. Michael, on the coast. It was ten months before those letters reached their destination.

With the introduction of domestic reindeer into that region it will be both feasible and perfectly practicable to establish a reindeer express during the winter from the Arctic coast down to the north Pacific coast of Alaska.

A reindeer express across Alaska, from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean, would have a corresponding commercial value to that section as the telegraph between New York and London to theirs. It would enable the owners of the whaling fleet to avail themselves of the latest commercial news and keep a more perfect control over their business.

In the sixth place, the introduction of domestic reindeer will add a new industry to that country, which will go to swell the aggregate of national wealth. Lapland sends to market about 22,000 head of reindeer a year, a surplus of her herds.

## BULLET-PROOF UNIFORMS.

**Discussion Over the New Cuirasses, Supposed to Stop Bullets.**

A remarkable invention is reported from Germany. Successful trials conducted by the military authorities at Mannheim have, it appears, proved that a textile cuirass can be rendered absolutely bullet-proof at a range of 400 yards, or even less. The cuirass only weighs six pounds, and is made of the same material as the tunic, with a preparation which is the inventor's secret. Even at 100 yards the bullet does not pierce, but the shock would probably cause unconsciousness and temporary disablement. A Mannheim paper states that Herr Dowe, the inventor, has offered the secret of his invention for three million marks, and that the Chancellor has requested time to think it over.

Herr von Mannlicher, the inventor of the Austrian rifle, considers the value of the new "bullet-proof uniform" to be very doubtful, though he thinks it possible that some chemical substance may have been discovered capable of withstanding projectiles of the highest penetrating power. The great Austrian surgeon, Professor Billroth, has also been interviewed on the subject, and has declared that the reported impenetrability of the new uniform seems to him to be improbable, adding that he should have considered the experiments more satisfactory had Herr Dowe worn the jacket and allowed himself to be shot at. Seeing that present projectiles pierce iron plates at a great distance, the professor finds it difficult to believe that there is any manufactured stuff capable of stopping them. Considering the matter further from the point of view of modern surgery and the science of war, he points out that half the wounds received in battle are in the head, arms and legs. When the enemy occupies a height and shoots downwards most of the wounds are naturally in the head, while in the contrary case they mostly occur in the legs and lower half of the body. This, however, he observes, is merely the experience obtained in former wars, and it is impossible to say what would be the result in a battle with the new weapons, with which the enemy may be fired at while entirely out of sight. Then, even accepting the published reports as accurate, the weight of the new coat of mail, which is said to be about six pounds, must be taken into account. That of itself would be no small load for soldiers in action, and yet as the power of the rifle became greater that weight would also have to be increased, so that in the end the modern armies would find themselves committed to a course of development somewhat similar to that of the armor of the knights of the middle ages. At that time, as the armor became thicker and heavier, so was the lance made sharper, and at last a valiant knight in complete mail could probably be upset by a slight push. Our own soldiers, concluded the professor, if they are provided with helmets, breast-plates and armor for the legs and arms, will find themselves much in the same plight.

Several of the Vienna papers call attention to the fact that a similar invention by Herr Carl Scarneo, a Viennese engineer, was tested by the Austrian military authorities three years ago. Herr Scarneo's uniform proved successful as against the 11-millimetre Mannlicher bullet and revolvers fired at point blank. Owing to the lack of funds he was unable to prepare his coat of mail in the stronger form required to resist the 8-millimetre bullet. Herr Scarneo's invention consisted of undressed hemp stitched together and pressed by hydraulic power. It is suggested that the two inventions must be on the same principle, as in the experiments in both cases the steel cover broke off from the leaden core of the bullet. This, however, does not necessarily follow.

A further development of Herr Scarneo's discovery is the construction of a railway carriage from the same material, which he believes would greatly reduce the chances of mortal injury in collisions.—London Times.

### Sandpits for Children.

Mr. Henry Clarke, L.C.C., has devised a delightful amusement for London children. He has been visiting Berlin, and noticed that in the square outside the Kaiserhof hotel the authorities had placed a heap of sand for the amusement of the children in the neighborhood. Mr. Clarke came back to England fired with a great idea. First of all he made a small sandpit in his garden for his own grandchildren. Then he decided to make a large round pit—first of all in Victoria Park, but others will follow—and to fill this with sea sand brought up the river in barges. Children will learn with awe and rapture that for one pit alone 70 cart loads of sand will be provided. If parents or guardians are terrified at the thought of "such quantities of sand," Mr. Clarke reassuringly tells them in the Westminster Gazette, that the pit will only be two feet deep, that seats for mothers and nurses will be placed all round it, and that the benevolent eye of the council will be on any youthful diggers who have no parents or nurses to look after them. Spades and pails he cannot promise, but if the council is to fulfil its role of fairy grandmother, no doubt these will be forthcoming in the future. Mr. Clarke's idea is a very good one, and shows that, like Victor Hugo, he has learned l'art d'etre grand pere.—British Weekly.

Razors and shaving materials of best Sheffield make at Fox's, 78 Government street. Satisfaction guaranteed. *


# Victories and Triumphs

EVERY DAY.

## EARTH'S GREATEST BLESSING

**Paine's Celery Compound Saves All Who Use It!**

The world moves on, and so does the wonderful reputation of Paine's Celery Compound as a never-failing cure for nevousness, sleeplessness, debility, dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism, kidney and liver difficulties and impure blood.

As the sun rises in the morning to cheer and enliven the earth, so does Paine's Celery Compound go forth to cheer, comfort, bless and save the diseased and suffering. What a glorious mission! Is there any work on this great globe of ours can compare with it? No work that ever engaged the attention of man can be more interesting or of more benefit to the world generally and suffering. This is just the character than the work of lessening human misery of work that Paine's Celery Compound is now doing so successfully. Day by day, weary and heavy-laden mortals are released from their chains of disease and are given a new and joyous existence. Parents are saved to their children, and the children are plucked from an early grave. This great medicine knows no class, creed or nationality; it saves all who takes hold of it and who trust its powers.

Have you seed this great universal life-giver? Have you tested its mighty powers? Have you made it your choice as a banisher of suffering? If not, we say you are courting physical destruction and death. Do not longer remain in doubt and perplexity; be assured that this wonderful medicine, and nothing else, is able to cure you. Time is hurrying onward, the moments are precious, your life is in danger, and you wil lose it, if you fail to follow the example of the thousands of saved ones.


### A Prince in Prison.

The historic works of art in Rome might all have been brought to America had not the Italian government seen fit to interfere to prevent it. Penniless princes were easily tempted to part with the valuable products of Italian genius, handed down from their ancestors, for the high prices offered by foreign dealers and art connoisseurs, and the famous galleries of the Eternal City were being gradually stripped of their treasures. A law was, therefore, passed forbidding the sale of such objects or their removal beyond the frontier without the consent of the government. The first victim of this law is the Prince Colonna di Sciarra, a member of one of the most distinguished families in Rome. He is not the Prince Colonna married to the daughter of Mrs. John W. Mackay, but the head of another branch of the Colonnas. The prince has been sentenced to a fine and to three months' imprisonment, the latter part of the penalty being imposed, presumably, for the reason that a fine in such a case would be no deterrent as an example. This must be a terrible blow to Mrs. Mackay and her daughter. To have a relative in jail is shocking indeed to blue blood.

### World's Fair Accommodations.

That Chicago is prepared and abundantly able to furnish comfortable abiding places for the millions of humanity that will flock into that city to see the wonders of the World's Columbian exhibition is shown quite conclusively by a perusal of that timely work entitled "Homes for Visitors to the World's Fair." This work is concisely prepared by trustworthy parties and in addition to showing all the hotels and their locations, contains a list of about 9000 private families who will accommodate visitors in Chicago during the time of the Fair, May 1st to October 30th, giving names and addresses and numbers of rooms each will have to spare.

It also contains 12 full page charts of Chicago, with the aid of which the possessor can select location, correspond with families and in fact complete all arrangements for his stay in Chicago before starting on his journey.

Our agents have been supplied with this book and copies can be had on payment of 50 cents each. Agents will at the same time be pleased to furnish free copy of "New Highway to the Orient," "Banff and Lakes in the Clouds," and "Annotated Time-tables," descriptive of the scenery along the Canadian Pacific railway which will shortly publish special excursion rates to the World's Fair. These pamphlets are tastily gotten up, beautifully printed and illustrated with views and will well repay a perusal.

GEO. M'L. BROWN,
District Passenger Agent,
Vancouver.

## QUICK TO LEARN.

**Some of the Smart Things that the Horses of the Fire Department Have Done.**

The members of the fire department tell some interesting stories about what the horses of the brigade have been known to do. "Baby," a year-old filly, which has lived in No. 2 fire hall all her life, has already learned what a tap of the bell means. As soon as the bell taps she attempts to break out of her stall and no matter how securely tied she generally succeeds and is soon at the scene of the fire dancing around and enjoying the fun.

There is a little jealousy between the men of the Yates street hall and those of the Pandora street fire station, as to which horses have done the smartest things outside of their regular work. The Pandora street firemen have a trick of "old gray Charley's" to bring up when these arguments are in progress. At one time the only way to gain admittance to the police lockup was through the Pandora street fire hall. Those wishing to enter the lockup notified the jailer by pulling a bell cord. Charley had watched this operation hundreds of times. One day when there was nothing to do, he walked deliberately out of his stall and over to the bell cord, which he took in his mouth and vigorously pulled. Jailer Mitten rushed out, expecting to find a police officer with an unruly drunk, but instead he found "old Charley" with a sort of "did you ever get fooled" expression on his face.

The Yates street boys, however, say that is nothing to what one of their horses has been seen to do by the chief and other members of the department. It has been a rule for years for the night engineer to wake the driver up at 6 o'clock by knocking against one of the stall posts with a piece of iron. As soon as the driver gets up the horses are fed and consequently they wait anxiously for the knocking. One morning Chief Deasy was in the hall and was reading an interesting article to the engineer. They failed to hear the clock strike 6, but one of the horses did not. He waited for a few seconds after the clock had stopped striking and thinking there were prospects of missing his breakfast he walked out of his stall and commenced knocking against the post with his bit, which was hanging to the bridle. He kept it up until the engineer woke the driver up.

The horses of the department have been known to do many similar things which they have picked up by watching the men. One of them has a knack of picking the pockets of those who stand near him. This, the firemen claim, he learned before he entered the service.

## BRAIN SURGERY.

**Some Important Advances Made in Recent Years.**

Dr. W. A. Hammond in North American Review:—There is a form of cranial injury in which surgical aid is especially beneficial and in which by prompt action life may frequently be saved. A man falls down an area, for instance, striking his head on the hard surface below. He is stunned for a few minutes and then partially recovers consciousness, which, however, is gradually lost and profound stupor sets in. In such an instance there is probably the rupture of a blood vessel in the membranes of the brain between this organ and the skull, and blood is effused, which, by its pressure on the brain, produces stupor and eventually death. Such cases were until within the last few years invariably fatal, and even now such is the usual result, for comparatively few surgeons know what great advances have been made in the science and art of brain surgery. Only a few weeks ago a case of the kind occurred in Washington City in which a man was passively allowed to die when in all probability his life could have been saved by an operation. And this operation is a very simple one.

We ascertain from an inspection of the seat of injury on what part of the skull the blow has been received, and we are further strengthened in our search for evidence by the symptoms exhibited by the patient. We trephine the skull at the injured point and let out the blood that has extravasated. As soon as the pressure is relieved consciousness is regained and the patient lives. Quite recently operations have been performed upon the skull in cases of idiocy, innate or acquired, with a view of removing a supposed disproportion between the size of the brain and the skull, and thus allowing the organ space to grow. A French surgeon proposed the removal of strips of the cranium in cases of idiocy in which the skull was unduly small, and in which as he supposed there was no room for the brain to expand. Several of his cases and those performed according to his method by other surgeons have been in a measure successful, so that there is decided encouragement to persevere with the operation in instances in which it appears to be suitable. Several years before the publication of his results the writer had performed similar operations for the cure of epilepsy, and in a few cases with complete success.

That cure of George W. Turner of Calway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record.

Garden tools at McLennan & McFeely's.

For fine ball programmes, invitation, wedding and visiting cards, and all kinds of commercial work, maps, checks, billheads, letter and noteheads, color labels, etc., etc., go to the Victoria Lithograph Co., corner Yates and Government streets, up stairs; entrance on Yates street. Orders taken at the Times office.

Pocket and table cutlery at Fox's, 78 Government street.


A "SUNLIGHT" PILLAR

FOUNDED ON MERIT

AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
BECKWITH, THOMPSON & KING,
VICTORIA B C



Currie's
Edinburgh Waterproof Coats.

Wear better, last longer and give greater satisfaction than any of the chemically prepared cloths, lately forced upon the market and called waterproof. The men of Great Britain know a good thing. They have been wearing these coats for nearly 50 years, and are still wearing them.

All good dealers sell them. 1-ws



JOHN MESTON

CARRIAGE MAKER
BLACKSMITH, ETC.
Broad street, between Johnson and Pandora streets
VICTORIA, B. C.



BBB BBB BBB

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS
THE GUIDING STAR TO HEALTH.
A POSITIVE CURE FOR

DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, BILIOUSNESS,
CONSTIPATION, BAD BLOOD, RHEUMATISM,
HEADACHE, FOUL HUMORS, JAUNDICE,

and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS AND BLOOD.

B.B.B. acts on all the organs of the body to produce regular action, to strengthen, purify and tone, and to remove all impure accumulations of morbid matter from a Common Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

Thousands of reliable men and women testify to its good effects in the above diseases. Is it not worth at least a trial in your case? Price $1 per bottle, 6 for $5, or less than 1c. a dose.

B B B B B B B B B



ASK YOUR GROCER FOR
The Celebrated
CHOCOLAT MENIER
Annual Sales Exceed 33 MILLION LBS.
For Samples sent Free, write to C. ALFRED CHOUILLOU, MONTREAL.



The Victoria Lithograph Co.,
(LIMITED)
CORNER YATES AND GOVERNMENT
STREETS, UPSTAIRS,

Is now prepared to turn out all classes of work, such as

Maps, Checks, Drafts,
Bill Heads, Letter Heads,
Note Heads, Labels,
Wedding & Visiting Cards,
Etc., Etc.

VISITING CARDS printed from Copper plates and stone.

PORTRAITS enlarged from small photographs in the best style of the lithographer's art.

Orders left at the TIMES Office or with the Manager will be promptly attended to

W. R. CREECH, Manager.



The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

*Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.*

WANTED—Agents to sell our choice and hardy Nursery Stock. We have many new special varieties, both in fruits and ornamentals to offer, which are controlled only by us. We pay commission or salary. Write us at once for terms, and secure choice of territory. MAY BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N.Y. ap13-10t

WANTED—A girl or middle aged woman, to do cooking in a small family. No children. Apply 158 Yates St. ap14-tf

WANTED—Pushing Canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; Permanent position. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon. mar25-m s & wk-3m

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

*Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.*

WANTED—Dressmaking or sewing by the day; town or country; address E. B., Box 572, City. ap15-1w

A MARRIED MAN urgently wants employment in office, or as canvasser or in any capacity whatever. Capable of undertaking any duties. Several years in Victoria. R., Times office. mar28-tf

WANTED—Insurance upon merchants, stocks, household goods, dwellings and stores by the Alliance Assurance Co. (capital $24,000,000). Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

WANTED—ONE THOUSAND lives to insure in the Great Western Life Assurance Co. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

## BOARD AND LODGING.

*Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.*

FURNISHED and unfurnished rooms to let. Board if required. 68 Quadra St., between Johnson and Yates Sts. ap18-2

BOARD WANTED—Young man wants room and board, about 15 minutes from Post Office; over the Bay preferred; private family. Address X., Times office.

## MONEY TO LOAN.

TO LOAN—Money in large or small sums upon first mortgage by the "Yorkshire Guaranteed and Securities Corporation. Dalby & Claxton, agents. fe23-tf

## FOR SALE.

*Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of a cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.*

FOR SALE—Rainer Oats, for seed. Apply to J. H. Wilson Brown, South Saanich, or Munroe Miller, 77 Johnson St. ap3-tf

FOR SALE—200 acres at Toquart. Apply to H. F. Heisterman & Co. mar15-1m

FOR SALE—Cheap, one horse, harness and light express wagon. Apply to the Victoria Transfer Company, Broughton St. m34-tf

FOR SALE—160 acres of the West Saanich Road, 11 miles from Victoria, ½ mile from Saanich Arm. 50 acres good bottom land, easily cleared. A splendid sheep farm. Good hunting and fishing. A small lake on property. Price $1,600. For particulars apply P. O. Box 104, Union, B.C. fe24-tf

FOR SALE—Ten acres of very fine land, suitable for chicken or small fruit ranch, all cleared, well drained and under cultivation, six miles from city, on Saanich road. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—Ten roomed house, new, two minutes from Oak Bay avenue tram line, will be sold for $1000 less than would have been taken a year ago. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

FOR SALE—One half interest in a good milk business, with 28 cows and 7 horses, also 20 fine young heifers, and all kinds of farming implements, with a good run of customers; also 75 pigs, old and young, also one farm of 172 acres. For further particulars apply to James N. Algar, Nanaimo, B. C., Cranberry District n11-tf-d-w

## TO LET.

*Advertisements under this head will be inserted at the rate of one cent a word each insertion. Payment always in advance. No advertisement received for less than twenty-five cents.*

TO LET—New cottages—4 rooms, $7, including water; one larger, with bath, $12. Apply Mrs. P. Wilson, 185 Douglas St., or Clarke St., Spring Ridge. ap14-1m

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION for light housekeeping at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior St., James Bay. ap3 tf

TO LET—Suite of rooms for housekeeping to a respectable couple. Stove and water. Mrs. Wharton, 16 Caledonia Ave. m28-1m

TO LET—Story and a half cottage, South Turner St. Five rooms and bath, garden, etc. Apply Skene Lowe, 45 Carr St. mar22-tf

TO LET—A seven roomed dwelling, centrally located. Bath, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences. Apply Morrow, Holland & Co., 44 Broad Street. mar7-tf

TO LET.—Twenty acres of fine "market garden" land, three miles from city. Apply to Dalby & Claxton. fe23-tf

## VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 109 Johnson Street. Telephone 132; residence telephone 417. VICTORIA, B. C.

## PHYSICIANS.

H. D. LEITCH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office—Driard Block, Victoria, B.C.; Telephone 420. Residence—129 Quadra Street, near North Park Street; Telephone 181. Specialty—Diseases of Women and Diseases of Rectum. fe15-tf

DRS. HALL & MACKECHNIE,
Ernest Hall, M.D., L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, Moorefields Eye Hospital; late assistant in Central Throat and Ear Hospital, London.
S. N. MacKechnie, M.B., Toronto University. Specialties—Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
Glasses adjusted to imperfect vision. Artificial eyes supplied.
Office, Jewel block, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts., Victoria.

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

MRS. R. STEVENSON,
Certificated Midwife.
22 years' practice at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, Eng. Address: 71½ Fort St. mar20-1m

PROF. TOTTENHAM,
Rheumatism and Neuralgia Specialist. Will be at home to patients on and after 4 o'clock p.m. daily at his residence, No. 56 Pandora Street. City Agents—: Thos. Shotbolt, Druggist, Johnson St.; C. E. Jones, Druggist, 36 Government Street.

## ARCHITECTS.

THOMAS HOOPER
ARCHITECT.
Office over SPENCER'S ARCADE, Government street. jy5-tf

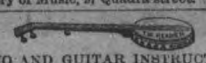
JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce Avenue. fe20tf

Mr. C. J. Koeford of the Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco, is negotiating with the promoters of the Mount Tolmie and Cordova Bay Railway, with a view of furnishing the company with the necessary rolling stock when the line is ready.

Garden hose at McLennan & McFeely's.

## MUSICAL.

MR. ROBERT GEDDES
TEACHER OF GUITAR AND BANJO
Classes or private lessons. Apply at the Conservatory of Music, 97 Quadra street.



BANJO AND GUITAR INSTRUCTIONS—By Chicago's popular banjo player and guitarist, PROF. T. W. KRAMER. Rare chance for beginners and advanced pupils. Room 73, Five Sisters Block. (Take elevator). m10-1m

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P. O Box 22.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

QUEEN'S MARKET,
I. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher, Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS.
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 128

JOHN J. AUSTIN
NOTARY PUBLIC
Real Estate and General Agent. Loans negotiated. Town and Country Property for sale. Office Government street Victoria. P.C Box 30.

## SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

SONS OF ERIN
Meet in Pioneer Hall, Broad St., on second Wednesday in each month, at 8 p.m. All Irishmen are invited to join.
RICHARD ACKLAND, Hon. Sec'y.

SONS OF ENGLAND BENEVOLENT SOC'Y
Pride of the Island No. 131 meets second and fourth Tuesdays at 7:45 p.m., in St. George's Hall, Government and Bastion Sts. Visiting brethren cordially invited. ARTHUR LEE, P.O. Box 782. au8yr Secretary.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 5755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja16 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. jy21 R. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 120, G.R.S. Regular convocations held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions cordially invited. E. LAI LEY, Scribe E.
1-tw

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 1,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knights are cordially invited to attend. E. PFENDER, K. of R. & S.
oct9

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
R. T. SMITH, Secretary.

## SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN
CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders and prices reasonable.
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184. ju18

JOHN DOHERTY
GENERAL SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, or George Doughty, corner Fort and Blanchard streets, will be promptly attended to. Coal and wood for sale. s22-1y

WE BEG TO INFORM
**Victorians**
That we have removed from 27 Fort Street to our new and spacious store
**37 Fort Street,**
5 doors above our old stand, where you can find the
**Only Opticians**
Of British Columbia, who have the knowledge, skill and experience to thoroughly test your eyes and fit you with proper glasses.
Who make a specialty of grinding complicated glasses and repairs of all kinds.
Who have the most complete stock of Spectacles, Eye Glasses and Optical Instruments in Canada.
Note the Change of Address:
**F. W. Nolte & Co.,**
37 FORT STREET.
(Formerly 27 Fort St.; successors to Hyams.)
We give Oculist's Prescriptions our special attention. Do not let any one tell you that your glasses cannot be ground here. Bring your prescription to us. We guarantee to fill it within 48 hours, and give you work equal in accuracy and finish to any on the American continent.

**THE JAPANESE BAZAAR.**
Very double choice sorts of
**Tree Pæonies,**
Perfectly hardy and bound to give satisfaction.
**LILIES, FERN PLANTS, PLUM TREES,**
All in good condition for immediate planting.
**T. S. FUTCHER,**
Importer and Retailer.
41 FORT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY—Gibbons toothache gum. Sold by all druggists.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Dramatic Entertainment**
—AT—
VICTORIA WEST HALL,
**On Wednesday, April 19th, 1893,**
COMMENCING AT 8 P. M.,
Great Sensational Temperance Drama in Four Acts, entitled
**"RUINED BY DRINK,"**
By Victoria West Amateur Dramatic Society, in aid of the Victoria West Lodge, No. 29, I.O.G.T.
Admission 25c., reserved seats 50c., to be obtained at J. Johnston's Book Store, 77 Government St., or any member of Society.
See small bills. ap18-3t

VICTORIA THEATRE.
**Wednesday, April 19th, at 8 p.m.**
**"Our Boys"**
VICTORIA AMATEURS.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Honor Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Dewdney
IN AID OF JUBILEE HOSPITAL & SAMARITAN HOME
Tickets for sale at Jamieson's, $1 and 50c.
ap13-5t

ZIPPORA MONTEITH,
Soprano.
Vocal instruction in English, French, German and Italian. Private and in class. Also pupils prepared for Oratorio and Opera.

F. VICTOR AUSTIN
Violinist.
Pupils received for the Violin, ensemble and orchestral playing.

MISS AGNES DAWSON, R.A.M.
Teacher of Piano, Theory, Harmony and Composition.
For terms and particulars address,
F. VICTOR AUSTIN,
Balmoral, Douglas St., or 133 Fort St.

## TENDERS WANTED.

**Notice to Contractors.**

**Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned until Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 4 p.m., for the construction of a building on the City Hall property, Douglas Street, to be used as a Police Barracks.**

**Plans and specifications of same may be seen at the office of John Teague, Esq., Sr., Architect, Trounce Avenue.**

**The Corporation reserves the right not to accept the lowest or any tender.**

**By order,**
**WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.**
City Clerk's Office, Victoria, 18th April, 1893.

**TENDERS**
Are invited for repairing the German steamer "ROMULUS," Berndt, Master, in Esquimalt Graving Dock.
Specifications for the work required may be seen at this office after 9 a.m. on Thursday, 20th inst., and tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon on Friday, 21st inst. These should be addressed to Capt. W. Bernd, in care of the undersigned, and marked, "Tenders for repairs to s. s. 'Romulus.'"
Capt. Berndt does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD.
April 18th, 1893.—3t Wharf St., Agents.

**Sale by Tender.**
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up till noon on Saturday, 22nd inst., for the purchase of the lease, goodwill, stock of liquors, bar fixtures, furniture, etc., of the Albion Hotel, Herald Street. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.
C. T. RUSSELL,
ap18 15 Albion Hotel.

THE
**Pacific Portland Cement**
COMPANY, Limited,
Victoria, B. C.
The public are invited to inspect, test samples, and obtain information at the temporary offices of the Company,
Williams Block, opposite Driard Hotel, Broad Street.

**AGENTS WANTED** AT EVERY SHIPPING PORT ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
Telephone No. 234. P. O. Box 269
Office Hours 9 till 'clock.
ap11-1m

**Municipal Notice.**
**Notice is hereby given that the reports of the City Engineer and City Assessor in regard to the grading of and laying sidewalks upon Stanley Avenue, between Fort Street and Mr. Andean's property, and Montrose Avenue, between Blackwood and Jones Streets, Showing the proportion in which the assessment is proposed to be made on the various portions of the real property benefited by the said improvements respectively, in accordance with the "Local Improvement By-Law," are now open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor.**
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.
City Clerk's Office, Victoria B.C., March 30, 1893.

NOTICE.
**DR. BAKER**
Having recovered from his recent illness, will resume work at his office on Monday, 17th.
ap17-1w


# THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited,
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government. Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city, per week.....25 cts.
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# The Daily Times.

## QUARANTINE DEFECTS.

As would be seen from a despatch published yesterday, the Halifax civic authorities and the Dominion government are at variance over the question of quarantine. The controversy had its origin in the fact that while the clothes and baggage of emigrants coming from European points were fumigated if said immigrants were going on to the States, they were allowed to land without this precaution if some Canadian point was their destination. Even immigrants direct from Hamburg were thus landed. The Halifax Board of Trade protested against this discrimination and passed a resolution declaring that it was the imperative duty of the Dominion government at once to make the improvements needed at the quarantine station. The board further recommended: "In future no immigrants from continental ports be permitted to land without first being subject to such quarantine as the health officer of the port may deem expedient, and that all immigrants, whether from Great Britain or the continent, be fumigated at quarantine before being allowed to land." The city council of Halifax also took the matter up and passed a resolution: "That his worship the mayor be and is hereby instructed to forbid the fumigation of baggage and passengers from European ports within the city limits, and that all steamship agents be notified accordingly." The city medical officer approved of the order prohibiting the entrance to the city of immigrants and their baggage unfumigated, declaring that there was much danger in the operation being left until after they had landed. But the Dominion quarantine station was not equipped for the work, and therefore the next steamer that came along was seriously delayed. From these circumstances arose the sharp passage of arms between Minister Daly and Mayor Keefe. The fact is that the Dominion government has been stupidly and criminally slow in setting about the improvement of both the Pacific and the Atlantic quarantine stations. Cases of infectious disease have already slipped through the Halifax quarantine, and the same thing may happen again any day on either side of the continent. The handling of the Empress of Japan certainly gives the people of British Columbia none too strong an assurance that last summer's experience will not be repeated. Already harm has been done by a report of her cases of small-pox being tortured in the east into a report that she brought three cases of cholera into this province, a report which the Ottawa government has found it necessary to formally contradict.

## THE REJECTED EVIDENCE.

There is undoubtedly disappointment for Canada in the refusal of the Behring Sea arbitrators to receive the supplemental report as evidence; but it may be possible for the British counsel to use in another way the facts which it furnishes. There is something grotesque in the action of certain American contemporaries in describing the effort to place this report in evidence as a piece of "British sharp practice." It may have been sharp practice to endeavor to show that American agents went to the west coast of this island and plied some of the Indians with whiskey until they were drunk enough to give the right sort of "evidence." It may also be sharp practice in the view of some people to expose the peculiar methods of gathering testimony which Major Williams followed in Victoria. Then again, the sensitive American mind may detect sharp practice in the procuring of other evidence by Supt. Sherwood and Mr. Macoun to show that many of the "facts" in the American case are not facts at all. It may be that owing to mental defects we are not able to take a right view of the matter, but we certainly incline to the belief that the sharp practice was on the other side. However, our friends are fully entitled to whatever pleasure they may derive from their success in having this supplemental report thrown out on a technicality. The San Francisco Call, one of the papers that have talked about "British sharp practice," winds up an article with this wise bit of moralizing: "Public confidence in the usefulness of arbitration boards as a means of settling international difficulties will be greatly strengthened by a decision from the Behring Sea board free from partiality. No great nation can afford to accept a favorable decision that will not bear the closest scrutiny." We should think that rule would preclude the United States from accepting a decision in its favor on the case as presented, since it most certainly contains false testimony.

Montreal Star:—If the Government came down to Parliament with a plain proposition to put a duty of 110 per cent. on an article of such common use as blankets, they would meet such a storm of disapproval in the House and country that they must infallibly recede. But they make no such proposal. The clause in the tariff bill that they carried runs:

"Blankets, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair or alpaca, goat or other like animal—10 cents per pound and 20 per cent."

It could almost be believed that Bret Harte invented the phrase "child-like and bland" for this very item. Twenty per cent. is such a modest duty, and no one imagines that ten cents a pound amounts to a great deal. But on a cheap and commonly used quality of blanket, the duty comes to more than the cost of the article itself. Then this case shows in strong relief the discrimination between the rich and the poor. What government would dare come down to the House with a scheme for putting a tariff of only forty per cent. on expensive blankets and 110 per cent. on the cheap article? Imagine the awful rage of Workingman Ingram, of St. Thomas P. O., and our own Labourer Lepine at such a suggestion! Tax the poor man nearly three times as much as the rich? Never-r-r! And yet this is just the proposal contained in that innocent-looking clause quoted above. A specific duty always taxes the poor man more than the rich.

The Dominion government carries to strange extremes its policy of discriminating against the poor and in favor of the rich. Commissioned officers serving in the Halifax garrison are allowed the privilege of importing articles free of duty, but the non-commissioned officers and privates are taxed to the full on whatever they may desire to import from "home." A case is mentioned by London Truth of a non-com. at Halifax sending to England for a four-guinea watch, on which he had to pay a duty of $5. Had he been a captain or a colonel or a lieutenant he might have brought in a hundred-guinea watch without having to pay a cent of duty on it. Thus does our wise and paternal government carry out its scheme of taxing the poor and letting the rich off as lightly as possible. There are people who say the discrimination should be in favor of the poor, but such people are enemies of their country and traitors to the "old flag."

Rev. Principal Grant the other evening delivered a lecture before the Teachers' association at Toronto, his theme being "Around the World." Dealing with the growth of Australian cities, he said that unfortunately this did not necessarily mean the prosperity of the country any more than in Canada, a remark which led the lecturer on to say that if our government after 12 months' consideration does not lop the mouldering branches away from its tariff policy so that the farmer shall have better conditions, there will be a stampede from the party in every county at the next election. The difficulty in the way of the government is that when it lops off a branch it also runs the risk of cutting off some source of election campaign funds, and without these it would not know how to conduct an election contest.

Louis F. Post, the single tax advocate, who recently visited Victoria, has since then delivered a lecture in Portland. In order to illustrate his argument that the consumer pays the duty, he told a story of having been made to pay $1 on the Canadian frontier for the privilege of bringing in the charts he used to illustrate his lectures. He had four lectures to deliver there, and he made each one pay him 50 cents to have him use his charts. Hence he received $1.20 from the people of Canada for having paid its government only $1, and this, he said, is just the way the foreigner pays the tariff. There can be no doubt about the incidence of the duty in this case, at all events.

Vaudreuil county had a population of 11,485 in 1881, but the census of 1891 credited it with only 10,803, though in ten years the births exceeded the deaths by 2,080. This means that 2,762 people had left the county during the ten years. No wonder the people left in Vaudreuil began to think it was time to vote against the N. P.

### Thackeray's Fortune.

How did Thackeray when a young man lose the fortune left him by his father? Various have been the accounts given. A correspondent writing to the London World declares that it was lost by his step-father, Carmichael Smyth, the original of Col. Newcome, who invested both his own and his stepson's money in an Indian bank, which failed. The story of the Bundlecund bank in "The Newcomes," he adds, is really a chapter of Thackeray's own family history. There is much in connection with Thackeray that his admirers would like to know, nothing like what may be called an authorized biography of the novelist having ever been written. Sir Theodore Martin, who was most intimate with him, might, it is suggested, undertake to write such a work, but unfortunately Thackeray himself, it is known, was opposed to anything of the kind.

## COMPARISON OF DEBTS.

### The National Burdens of Canada and New South Wales.

Mr. Lawrence Irwell writes as follows in the Toronto Star:—

A writer in an English review, in condescending to criticise my efforts, after descending to criticise my efforts, after ple of Great Britain concerning the Dominion, has asked me the following question: "What does Mr. Irwell say to Australia's debt of £45 per head of the population, and to New Zealand's £50 11s. 6d.?" My interrogator must, of course, be oblivious to the fact that the colonies upon the Australian continent are not federated and that all five of them have debts of different sizes. Further, he cannot be aware of the purposes for which these liabilities have been contracted, otherwise he would not compare the debt of "Australia" with that of Canada. While I welcome the opportunity of explaining, as far as lies in the power of one who has not visited Australasia, the financial condition of New South Wales, I cannot refrain from suggesting that an individual, whose elementary education is so defective that he writes of the "debt of Australia," should forever hold his peace as to the ignorance of the people of Britain concerning the Dominion. The debt of New South Wales is, in round figures about £54,000,000, but as the details of the expenditure for last year (1892) are not at my disposal, I am compelled to deal with the outlay up to the end of 1891, amounting to a little over £49,000,000. In referring to the debt of any new country, it is not sufficient to say that it is so much per head of the population; the British public debt of a little less than seven hundred million pounds for about thirty-eight million people, may be so reckoned, and it counts as (in round figures) seventeen pounds per head of the people, who have to provide the annual interest, the entire liability being, it is unnecessary to say, held in the country. It has often been explained that the debts of the Australian colonies and that of Canada have few points of resemblance, but the explanation never appears to meet the eyes of those who are so sorely in need of enlightenment.

From 1853 to the end of 1891, New South Wales had expended £49,102,507 upon the various objects, the following being of a directly productive character:

| | |
|---|---|
| Railways | £34,090,975 |
| Tramways | 1,491,417 |
| Water Supply | 3,867,788 |
| Sewerage | 1,701,411 |
| Telegraph | 775,464 |
| Docks and Wharves | 1,700,734 |
| | £43,627,789 |

Other works not directly productive:

| | |
|---|---|
| Harbors and Rivers | £1,310,154 |
| Roads and Bridges | 701,282 |
| Immigration | 569,939 |
| Fortifications and Military Works | 1,018,679 |
| Other Public Works | 1,934,673 |
| | £5,534,718 |

These figures show that nearly 90 per cent. of the total expenditure has been upon directly productive works, and such improvements as harbors, roads and bridges contribute indirectly to the wealth of the country.

The railways yield a net revenue of three and a half per cent. and the water and sewerage works about three and a quarter, the annual interest charge upon the public debt being also about three and a quarter per cent. per annum. In 1891 the railways carried nineteen million passengers and three and three-quarter million tons of freight; for a total charge of three million pounds, the net revenue being over one million. These railways have given an immense impetus to the creation of wealth by cheapening not only the cost of transportation, but also the means of production. In 1881 New South Wales exported domestic produce to the value of about twelve million pounds; in 1891 the value had increased to over twenty-one million pounds, a million and a quarter pounds of this amount necessarily representing interest upon loans. Whether any expenditure upon immigration is wise must for many years remain a matter of opinion, but New South Wales can boast of an increase of over 40 per cent. in her population in the last ten years. At the most £2 or £3 per head of the population would represent the deot for which no tangible assets exist. In Britain the amount is nearer £15, and the greater part of the community is not in as good a position to meet its liability. The financial position of Canada is entirely different, because a portion of the borrowed money has been expended in a manner that is unknown in Australia. I refer to the subsidies to railways from which no direct return can ever be received. While harbor works, canals, lighthouses, etc., are essential to the prosperity of the country, they produce no revenue, although they contribute to the wealth of the nation and add to the security its creditors possess. For the matter of government railways forty-four and a half million dollars has been spent since confederation upon the Intercolonial and Prince Edward Island roads, both of which have up to now been worked at a loss. No doubt it is refreshing to know that the present Minister of Railways expects in one year to wipe out the annual deficit of about half a million dollars which the accounts of the Intercolonial have shown for many years past; but his expectations will lead a number of people to ask what sort of management was adopted in former times. The Canadian Pacific has received about sixty-two million dollars in cash from the Government as well as immense tracts of land; both are, no doubt, assets of the railway company without being the property of the Dominion, or security for its liabilities. Canada does not, in fact, possess and revenue producing public works, and although her debt is only ten pounds per head of her population, it should be remembered that the net provincial debts amount, when added together, to seventeen and a half million dollars, a feature which does not, of course, exist in Australasia. When all these facts are carefully considered, the natural conclusion is that New South Wales is certainly, in a financial sense, in no worse position than Canada; her government-owned railways are likely to increase their earnings as the population grows, as will the Canadian Pacific, the difference being that in the latter case the shareholders, not the country, will derive the benefit.

In New South Wales the government taxes only ten per cent. of the total imports. In Canada, however, more than sixty per cent. of the imported goods are dutiable. Perhaps this may practically account for the fact that the million and a half inhabitants of the Australian colony have as much money in the savings bank as the four and a half million Canadians.


Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
**Royal Baking Powder**
ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Best Blood Purifier, LANGLEY'S Sarsaparilla

**Drop In**

And see the latest novelties in parasols, new dress goods, millinery and mantles that are now to be seen at the Lansdowne House, 86 Yates street. John Partridge.

**For Alaska.**

The steamer Aiki sailed for Alaska to-day with a very heavy load of freight and a large number of passengers. Most of the latter were miners and cannerymen. The steamer was simply packed with freight of every description.

**Affairs at Albert Head.**

The four Chinamen confined at the Albert Head hospital building with small-pox are all convalescing and will recover. The two who died were the only ones who had the disease in a bad form. The suspects are a healthy-looking lot and no new cases are looked for. Dr. MacNaughton Jones continues his daily inspection of the station.

**To Increase the Indemnity.**

At the late session of the legislature Hon. J. H. Turner moved an amendment to the municipal act, giving the board of aldermen power to increase the aldermen's indemnity from $200 to $400 a year. The amendment was adopted and Ald. Miller now intends to make use of it. At this evening's meeting of the council he will ask leave to amend the aldermen's indemnity by-law, so as to increase the indemnity to $400." I believe the work is worth $400 a year," said Ald. Miller.

**Steamer Walla Walla Sails.**

Every stateroom on the steamer Walla Walla was occupied this morning when she sailed for San Francisco. The cabin passengers from Victoria were: Miss L. Cummings, Mrs. Westington S. Peiser Roger, Cornwall, Mrs. W. J. Quinlan and child, Mrs. H. Haynes and child, Charles H. Mrs. H. Haynes and child, Charles H. Vicelius, John Wetherington, W. Arnott, John Stevens and Miss L. Murdoch. She took 200 tons of Chinese freight ex Mogul from this port.

**Business Changes.**

The Victoria Iron Works Company, Ltd., have taken over the business of Wilson Bros. and Company, foundry and machine works, Victoria.

Muir and Boyd, manufacturers' agents, Victoria, have dissolved. John Boyd continues the business under the style of John Boyd and Company.

W. Summerfield, hotel, Victoria, sold out to Chilman and Jones.

A. B. Gray and Company, liquors, Victoria, contemplate retiring from the business.

Geo. T. Demaine, baker, Victoria, sold out to M. E. Blaquierre.

**The Dominion Steamer.**

The steamer Quadra spent yesterday in the straits delivering stores to the Carmanah, Cape Beale and Race Rocks lighthouses. When the Quadra passed the wreck of the steamer Michigan it was out of the reach of the water. Her funnel and mainmast have been carried away, but her hull, with the exception of a small portion of the stern, is intact. The crew of the Quadra are now busy preparing for the trip north with the Alaska boundary survey party. She will probably leave on Tuesday or Wednesday of next week.

**St. John's Vestry Meeting.**

The annual vestry meeting of St. John's church was held last evening with Rev. Jenns in the chair. The treasurer's report showed the envelope system to be a success, as it increased the revenue by $660. A vote of thanks was accorded the ladies of the Guild for their indefatigable exertions in providing entertainments and realizing the handsome sum of nearly $400 towards the reduction of the organ debt. The following officers were appointed for the ensuing year: A. L. Belyea, rector's warden; Henry Saunders, people's warden; sidesmen, A. C. Flummerfelt, J. H. Turner, D. Ker, W. Pearson, A.C.Reddie, W. R. Wilson, E. D. Twiss.

**Not Only Chinatown.**

Sanitary Officer Chipchase has not been spending all his time in Chinatown as some persons seem to have suspected. He has done a great deal of good work in the Chinese quarter and is continuing it, but he has not been overlooking the other portions of the city. Every house and yard in the district bounded on the north by Chatham street, on the south by James Bay, on the west by the water front and on the east by Blanchard street, will be examined. Many of the houses in James Bay, Work estate and Victoria West have also been visited and now other portions of the city are receiving Mr. Chipchase's attention.

**The Money Expected Daily.**

The $100,000 which is to reimburse the sealers for losses under the modus vivendi of 1891 is daily expected to arrive here from Ottawa. It was transmitted to the Ottawa authorities from London a couple of weeks ago. Speaking about the matter this morning Collector A. R. Milne said: "I am expecting that money to arrive almost any day now, in fact I expected that it would be here before this. The money will probably all come to me, but part of it will be paid out by the Indian department. It is impossible to say who is going to get this money, or at least what parties in particular, and how much they are going to get. That I will not know until I get the money and the accompanying statement."

**St. Saviour's Vestry Meeting.**

The Easter vestry meeting of St. Saviour's church was held last evening. Rev. Barber occupied the chair. The wardens' report showed a fine increase in the offerings of the year. The following officers were elected: Rector's warden, J. W. Weaver Bridgman; people's warden, Beaumont Boggs; sidesmen, W. H. Saunders and James Finmore; church committee, Hon. Col. Baker, R. J. Styles, R. J. Russell, F. C. Roberts, H. L. Roberts, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, H. J. Cave, Walter Poole, H. O. Price and F. R. Harwood; auditor, John Hawkins; representatives to the synod, Lieut.-Col. Holmes, W. J. Weaver Bridgman, B. Boggs and Hon. Col. Baker. An address of welcome to the new bishop was passed, and a committee consisting of the rector and two wardens was appointed to confer with the other Anglican churches relative to a reception. Votes of thanks to the Ladies' Sewing Society, the Guild and the various donors to the church were also passed and the meeting adjourned.

**To Artists.**

Raphael Tuck's copies at half price to close. J. JOHNSTON & CO.*

## TO KEEP THE PEACE.

**Old Man Jackson Placed Under Bonds—Other Police Court Matters.**

The case of William Kirk Jackson, charged with using threatening language to T. W. Pierre, was heard in the police court before Magistrate Macrae this morning. The defendant was represented by S. Perry Mills while H. Helmcken appeared for the prosecution. The case took some time and ended by the magistrate ordering the defendant to furnish bonds to keep the peace with one surety in the sum of $50 and two in the sum of $25 each, or go to jail for one month. It developed in the evidence that Jackson had threatened to kill Pierre during the dispute over their money matters. It also came out that Pierre offered Jackson $169 and a two-cent postage stamp for a settlement in full. Jackson will furnish the bond and the money matters will be settled in court.

Charles Kenward, convicted of using threatening language, got the same sentence as Jackson. James Dooley, a drunk, will pay a $5 fine or go to jail for 10 days. John Buckley, another drunk, will pay a $10 fine or go to jail for one month.

## SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**Matters of Interest Going Forward in the Sporting World.**

**BILLIARDS.**

THE GOGGLES MATCH.

New York, April 19.—Maurice Daly and Wm. Spinks of California put on their big goggles twice to-day at Daly's parlors and played two more sections of the five nights' match in which Daly is to play 2500 to Spinks' 2000 at 4-inch balk-line, or lose $200. Billiard lovers have a chance to study the "wrist stroke" in Daly's play and see some mighty good shots. On Monday night at the close, Daly had made 250 to Spinks' 91. In the afternoon Daly won both games by the scores of 500 to 324 and 750 to 511.

**THE WHEEL.**

PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Wanderers will send delegates to the convention to be held for the purpose of forming a provincial association, if the association is made a branch of the C.W.A. The delegates from the Wanderers on the celebration committee are Messrs. W. J. Jeffree, E. W. Bradley, R. N. Begg, J. R. Kerr and C. H. Gibbons.

**THE OAR.**

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

A letter has been received by Mr. Cornelius Booth from John Muirhead of San Francisco. The latter wishes to know if arrangements can be made for a race during the Queen's Birthday celebration between Stansbury and Peterson. They are anxious for a race, but so far have been unable to come to an agreement.

GAUDAUR SERIOUSLY ILL.

Toronto, April 19.—Gaudaur, the sculler, is seriously ill, and all his matches at the World's Fair, and with the Australian champion Stansbury, may have to be declared off. He was laid up with a cold about a month ago, which seems to have developed into something more serious. It is believed that he cannot recover in time to get into condition for his race with Hanlan for the championship of America.

## SHORT LOCALS.

**Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.**

—The case of Whittaker vs. Chance has been settled.

—A very stirring drama is being presented at the Chinese theatre this week.

—Tenders for the new police barracks must be in by Wednesday next.

—Thefts of flowers are becoming quite common in different parts of the city.

—The entertainment to have been given in Philharmonic Hall on Monday evening has been postponed for a week.

—The members of the B.C.B.G.A. had their first practice for the coming assault-at-arms at the Market Hall last evening, under Leader St. Clair.

—The members of the Ladies' Aid of the Metropolitan Methodist church will be the guests of Mrs. Frank Adams at lunch on Friday at her residence on the Gorge road.

—Regular communication of Vancouver and Quadra Lodge No. 2, A.F. and A.M., this evening at 8 o'clock. Work in the first and second degrees. Sojourning brethren in good standing are cordially invited.

## PERSONAL.

**Visitors and Passengers to and From the City and Province.**

T. C. Atkinson of New Westminster is in town.

W. J. Rattray of Montreal is at the Driard.

Hon. Col. Baker leaves for Vancouver in the morning.

C. W. R. Thompson leaves for the Mainland to-morrow.

J. C. Calbreath came over from the Sound yesterday.

Dr. I. W. Powell returned from the Mainland last evening.

John Stevens of Lake district left for California this morning.

H. Carmichael will be a passenger for Vancouver on the Islander to-morrow.

Mrs. W. J. Quinlan was a passenger for California by the Walla Walla to-day.

Chas. Hayward, F. G. Richards, jr., and J. B. Lovell spent yesterday in Vancouver, visiting the schools.

**To-Night's Performance.**

"Our Boys" will be played at the Victoria Theatre this evening. The performance is for the benefit of the Samaritan Home and Jubilee Hospital. It has been carefully rehearsed and should be freely patronized.

Sir Geoffry Champney (A county magnate) .....Mr. Scaife
Talbot Champneys (His son)...Mr. Webber
Perkyn Middlewick of Devonshire House (A retired butterman).....Mr. Rhodes
Charles Middlewick (His son)..Mr. Foulkes
Kempster (Sir Geoffry's man servant) .....Mr. R. T. Drake
Paddles (Middlewick's butler)..Mr. C. Ward
Violet Melrose (An heiress).....Mrs. Scaife
Mary Melrose (Her poor cousin).....Miss N. Powell
Clarissa Champney (Sir Geoffry's sister) .....Miss Rhodes
Belinda (A lodging house slave)..Mrs.Powell

**The James Bay Ball.**

The grand ball of the James Bay Athletic Association will be under the patronage of His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Dewdney and Mayor and Mrs. Beaven. The event takes place on Friday evening, the 28th inst., and the rate at which the tickets, which were placed on sale to-day, are going, seems to indicate that there will be a splendid turn-out of society. The club house is undergoing a regular transformation; all the rooms are being fresh painted, kalsomined and decorated, while the gymnasium is being metamorphosed into an ideal ball room. The boat house will be used as a promenade on the evening of the ball, and will also be very greatly improved from its present condition. New logs are being put under it and several enlargements made. The passageway from the gymnasium door to the boat house will be closed in, and will thus form a pleasant addition to the promenading facilities. A large number of ladies have kindly promised to look after the refreshments and everything in that line will be of a nature to propitiate the most carping, cantankerous critic. The ball committee of the J.B.A.A. are working hard to make the ball one of the most delightful affairs ever held in the city, and they will undoubtedly succeed.

**By Pupils and Teachers.**

Miss Laura Adams, of the Conservatory of Music, has issued invitations for a concert to be given on Friday evening by the teachers and pupils of the Conservatory of music. The concert is to be held in Institute Hall, View street.

**A Slight Accident.**

The steamer Danube put back to port shortly after leaving last evening, it having been found that the steam pumps were out of order. The necessary repairs were made during the night and the steamer made another start in the morning.

**An Enjoyable Affair.**

The entertainment given by the Girls' Friendly Society in Philharmonic Hall last evening was well attended and thoroughly enjoyable. The programme was well arranged and was rendered in a very satisfactory way. The affair will net quite a sum for the society.

## CHRIST CHURCH VACANCY.

**Rev. Mr. Hobson's Place to be Filled—A Bill for Dr. Davie to Pay.**

Vancouver, April 19.—Bishop Sillitoe will shortly submit the names of several clergymen to Christ Church as suitable rectors.

The shareholders of the Telegram Publishing Company will be required to pay the balance on the stock to liquidate the indebtedness.

The crew which won the junior championship at the international regatta in August last will compete in Victoria on May 24th.

A meeting of the bicyclists is called here for April 29th to organize a provincial association.

During the smallpox scare last summer, Dr. McGuigan, then chairman, was appointed assistant health officer by Dr. Davie. He now presents a bill for $400. The health committee has advised him to look to the persons who appointed him.

## SIMM'S SERIOUS SLIP.

**The Aristocratic Young Rancher Held for Bail—Burnaby a School District.**

New Westminster, April 19.—J. B. Simm, for passing a counterfeit $20 American bill at Mission lately, was up again this morning. None of the witnesses summoned appeared and bench warrants were issued. Bail was asked for and refused unless it be in cash, $3,000.

The Westminster cricket club hold their annual meeting this evening. They are anxious to meet the Victorias at an early date.

Mr. Justice Drake this morning heard arguments in the case of Surrey municipality vs. Bradshaw as to the validity of the dyking by-law. The judgment by-law under which the work was done was pronounced not valid.

At a public meeting in this city last night the ratepayers of Burnaby municipality decided to make the whole municipality a school district. Four offers of land for a school house were received, for which purpose $1,500 has been appropriated.

**To Guarantee Bonds.**

The promoters of the British Pacific Railway, it is understood, will shortly ask the city aldermen to pass a by-law and put it before the ratepayers, to guarantee three per cent. on $2,000,000 of the company's bonds, for a term of years. Some of the aldermen express the opinion that if the term is not too long, the by-law would pass.

**Damages to the Romulus.**

The damages to the steamship Romulus, which ran on Black rock in Cowichan Gap, were more severe than was at first thought. It is estimated that it will take three months to repair her. She has one good-sized hole in her bottom and several dinged and scratched plates. A board of surveyors are making an examination of the ship.

**A Pleasant Entertainment.**

Those who attended the entertainment and social at St. James' church last evening had a very enjoyable time. The affair was in aid of the organ fund. Here is the programme:—

Glee..Messrs. Greig, Russell, Heath, Pegram and Jay.
Song ..... Mr. Booth
Trio..Mrs. Goepel, Mrs. Greig and Mr.Greig
Song ..... Mrs. Jay
Piano Solo ..... Mrs. Christie
INTERMISSION.
Chorus—"Ave Maria" .....
Song ..... Mrs. Belyea
Song ..... Mr. Russell
Song ..... Mrs. Goepel
Glee..Messrs. Greig, Russell, Keith, Pegram and Jay.
God Save the Queen.

**Primrose Day.**

A number of young men were seen sporting a small bunch of primroses in their buttonholes to-day. When asked the reason for the display, they answered, "Why, it is Primrose day." But should the questioner want to further satisfy his curiosity and ask a few questions regarding the origin of Primrose day, he as a rule was met with a blank stare. In short, the young men were simply wearing the primroses because it was Primrose day. In England the day is celebrated in honor of the late Lord Beaconsfield, whose birthday it was, and it is called Primrose day as the primrose was his favorite flower. The Primrose League is now a powerful organization, and is largely supported by the aristocratic dames of England, and those who still dwell in the dismal darkness of Toryism. The Primrose League is a favorite object of derision with the children of light—the Liberals.

**Honoring the Spanish Grandees.**

New York, April 19.—The Spanish and American flags are floating side by side over the Hotel Waldorf to-day, while the reception rooms of that structure are beautifully decorated with cut flowers, palms and exotics. This is in honor of the Duke de Veragua and his family, who attended a reception this afternoon by the New York Historical Society and the New York Geographical Society. The event was a brilliant one and very largely attended.

**A Woman Traveller**

A Spanish writer, the Baroness Wilson, is now in this city on her return from her second tour through South America, Mexico, Central America and the United States. The Baroness is a great traveller as well as a renowned writer, and spent fifteen years in those countries studying the people and their history. As the result of her literary labor she has published a series of valuable travels and historical works. The governments of all the countries the Baroness visited vied with one another in showering attentions on her, and she was received as their guest. Every means in their power was placed within her reach to enable her to pursue her historical researches. The government of Venezuela raised an appropriation for her contingent expenses. The writer is an honorary member of the principal literary societies in Spain, as well as in South America. She was also appointed a member of the International Congress of Americanists held in Madrid in 1892. The Baroness is a native of Granada. She was educated in Paris, and on leaving the convent married an Englishman, Baron Wilson, who died a few years after their marriage.—St. Louis Globe.

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# AN ELECTRIC DREAM.

## CAN ELECTRICITY BE TRANSMITTED WITHOUT WIRES?

**Yoseg Tesla Thinks So—Says He Can Telegraph Messages to a Ship at Sea—Distance Will be Annihilated by the Mysterious Force.**

Electricity traveling without wires, riding the heavens and the earth in response to the conquering will of man, carrying its winged messages over land and sea by means simply of the mighty power now slumbering in earth and space—such is the majestic, the overwhelming vision of Nikola Tesla, the young Hungarian who opened a wonderland in electrical science at the Franklin Institute Friday night. He would set the whole solid earth to vibrating, awaking tremendous world forces hitherto beyond the wildest dreams of the electricians, and by wonderful, delicate machines bridle this globe-thrilling, pulsing force for the benefit of mankind. Before this young wizard of electricity the masters of the great science have bowed. He has completely bewildered them and revolutionized their ideas.

"I have already proved the contrary to what everybody believed," he explained in an interview at the Stratford last evening. "I have proved that it is necessary to have two wires to establish an electrical current. In my Westinghouse machine I have but one wire. I utilize the air as the other. But as I now get a return through the air, I believe that I can also transmit through the earth, thus doing away with even the one wire. The earth is a great insulated globe filled with electricity, or the capability of electrical vibration. The only problem is to awaken this electricity, to shake this immense earth so as to get this mighty world swinging or wagging. Of course it will take a great force to start this motion, but we will get this great force then. There is no doubt we can get it. Electricians thought 10,000 volts was a wonderful pressure. I have already stirred up hundreds of thousands, and the limit is far off. Instead of 300 vibrations I have already secured 3,000,000 a second. Give me the machine, and I will make a spark half a mile long. Now, at Niagara, for instance, which is destined to be a marvellous centre of electrical force for America, enough force can be secured to supply all the needs of the human race twice over. By shaking the entire earth with the mighty power to be obtained there, this earth electricity could be started. With this earth force in vibration, the next problem would be to build machines able to catch and respond to this earth motion. There would have to be a synchronism between the electrical swinging of the earth and the machine. For example, I hold a glass to my mouth, and speak; the glass is shattered. My voice, to do this, must have the same resonance. Then setting this machine at any point in the world, the message transmitted through the earth can be received, and read at Paris, at Hong Kong, anywhere. Distance no longer exists. I am convinced that I today can send a message to a ship at sea that those on board can understand it. If I cannot I am willing to lay my head on the guillotine."

Nikola Tesla is only about 35 years old to-day, but he has devoted his life to thought upon electricity. Inheriting an eager inventive genius from his mother and a fortune from his father. He has no commercial connections whatsoever, and his lectures are given purely to stir up interest in his loved study. When only about 21 years old he came to America and worked under Edison at Menlo Park.

Tesla appeared before the famous old Franklin Institute last night and astonished a large gathering of members with the exhibition he made. To make good his claim that he has discovered means to harness electric force so that it will serve man without injuring him, he allowed a force of 200,000 volts to pass through him and illuminate a bulb containing sulphate of calcium which he held in his hand. The bulb was made to glow with a light so intense as to fill the room with brightness and to disclose the great electrician holding it aloft unharmed and smiling, bowing in acknowledgment of the wild applause of the audience.

"I am getting some 200,000 volts through me now," said he, "at the rate of millions of vibrations a second, enough to satisfy the most obstinate criminal, if travelling by the ordinary method. Thank heavens, though, I am not a condenser. But, gentlemen, this is nothing," enthusiastically continued the inventor, and the audience fully agreed before the lecture was over that, comparatively speaking, the words were true.

The great effort of the evening was his feat of producing an illumination in a glass bulb, in which a vacuum had been procured by passing a powerfully and rapidly-alternating current through it. The bulb was hung from a wire stretched across the operating desk and connected with the terminals of the condenser. The current was turned on and, taking a pair of forceps in his hand, Tesla applied them to the bulb. In an instant it was aglow with an intense yellow light and flashes of electricity leaped across from one side of the bulb to the other and played all over its surface. This phosphorescence of the bulb set the audience wild with delight and Tesla was obliged to acknowledge the ovation again and again. The experiment, "phantom streams," was one of the most beautiful of the many with which Tesla fairly bewildered his audience. Two heavily-insulated conductors were adjusted about eight inches from one another and the alternating current turned on, when the interval was filled with a column of purple haze and the scent of ozone and nitric acid filled the air. Another wonderful exhibition was the incandescence of a rarified gas in long glass tubes, making the connection with one of the terminals and grasping it in one hand and the tube in the other, the latter was in an instant transformed into a wand of soft opalescent light. The magician, for such he seemed to all who witnessed his exploits, then began to twirl the bulb rapidly, producing a startling effect not unlike that of a pinwheel, but infinitely more beautiful.

The lecturer stated that he was sure the time would come when the Niagara Falls would supply electric motive power for New York and Philadelphia without the aid of a connecting wire.—Philadelphia Cor. Globe-Democrat.

### Sure Indications.

"I saw several signs of spring to-day," remarked Bunting.

"What were they?" asked Larkin.

"To Let."

## GENIUS WASTED.

**An American Dickens Passing His Life in Inglorious Obscurity.**

"I struck a literary genius in an unexpected quarter," remarked Newton Beers, the actor, to some professional gentlemen with whom he was indulging in some of those things which by a remarkable coincidence bore the same name the actor did. "We were playing 'Lost in London' with specialty acts to one night stands down South. One dismal Saturday afternoon we landed in a small town. As night set in it began to pour down rain. It was a fearful night, but to my surprise there were about one hundred people out to see the performance. But the gloom and damp without were infectious, and in spite of all our efforts no enthusiasm could be extorted from the crowd. The next morning I picked up the local paper and was astonished to see under the headline, 'Lost in London,' a full half column. I was curious to see what kind of a dramatic critic was to be found in so small a place.

"The article began with a description of the night before. It was as true to nature as anything Dickens ever wrote. I could hear between the lines the monotonous patter of rain and see the flickering lights of swaying lanterns and men moving about the streets swearing at the elements. And the description went on to within a half-dozen lines of the end of the article, when it abruptly wound up by saying that in addition to the horrors of the night Newton Beers was in town with his 'Lost in London' show, and suggested that if the play could be cut off and let the audience have nothing but the specialties it would be appreciated by the amusement-loving public. I heartily enjoyed the article. It was a perfect description of a rainy night in London. Before leaving town I hunted up that critic and was surprised to find a rural rooster who had never had an assignment on a daily paper in his life. I tried to get him to go to New York, and I offered to assist him, but he would not go. I bought a dozen copies of the paper containing the article and sent them to friends in various parts of the country, and all were deeply impressed with it. I presume the fellow is still doing drudgery and hiding his talents on that obscure sheet."—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

### Right and Left Handed.

The despised left hand makes good its claim in many cases to be the defter of the two. The fingers that touch and adjust with such nicety the strings of the violin are surely as cunning as those that move the bow. The hand that guides the reins and steers with exactness the horse through the crowded streets as quite as cunning as—one might say much more than—the hand that wields the whip. But great is fashion; unanswerable is theory. It would appear to Chambers' Journal that as life becomes more and more complex we are becoming more and more specialized, and the difference between our limbs is encouraged rather than hindered by every pair of scissors turned off at Sheffield, by every slap administered to the young offending fingers that would dare to shake hands incorrectly.

It is curious to notice the vagaries of humanity in cases where no hard and fast line has been already drawn. Although most right-handed persons put on their coats left arm first, a considerable percentage thrust in the right first. Soldiers fire from the right shoulder, but sportsmen are found who prefer the left. In working with the spade a proportion of right-handed men grasp the spade with the left and push with left foot and right hand; though, when using an ax, the same individuals would grasp furthest down with the right. The Persians mount their horses from the right side, which is the opposite side from that mounted by Europeans. The buttons on coats, etc., are placed on the right side and the shed of the hair in boys to the left, evidently to suit manipulation by the right hand. The great philosopher, Newton, records that at first he confined his astronomical observations to the right eye, but afterward he managed to train his left. But there are persons who could not do this, owing to the unequal strength of their eyes. Strange to say, the Chinese assign the place of honor to the left. At Kunyenye, in Africa, Cameron relates being introduced to the air presumptive to the throne, the nails of whose left hand had been allowed to grow to an enormous length as a sign of high rank, proving that he was never required to perform manual labor, and also providing him with the means of tearing the meat which formed his usual diet.

### Building for Others.

What if I build for others,
And the walls of the building stand
Long after I am forgotten
By the dwellers within the land,
Long after the buildings have crumbled
That were founded upon the sand?

What if I build for others,
And the building shelters me not,
And within the home I have builded
I shall have no part or lot,
And the dwellers who have their homes there
Through all time shall know me not?

Yet when the years shall have faded,
And beneath the roof-tree's shade
The children of generations
In their childish days have played,
And have passed from under the roof-tree
And vanished into the shade—

Some dweller beneath the roof-tree,
Thinking of when it was new,
May say as his thoughts turn backward,
Keeping its age in view:
"The builder who built this building
Builded better than he knew."

And I, though I have passed onward,
Hearing the Master's call,
May know, though it may not matter
To me what the building befall,
It is better to have builded for others
Than not to have built at all.

### The Courage of Our King.

The trait of personal courage has markedly characterized the house of Hanover. As King of England, George I did no fighting, but before he reached that position he had distinguished himself in war not a little: against the Danes and Swedes in 1700, and in high command in the war of the Spanish succession from 1701 1709. His son while yet young had displayed conspicuous valour in the battle of Oudenarde; and he was the last British monarch who took part in actual warfare. Cumberland had no meritorious attribute save that of personal courage; but that virtue in him was undeniable. At Dettingen he was wounded in the fore front of the battle; at Fontenoy the "martial boy" was ever in the heart of the fiercest battle, fighting at "a spiritual white heat." His grand nephew, the Duke of York, was an unfortunate soldier, but his personal character was unquestioned. In the present reign a cousin and son of the Sovereign have done good service in the field, and that venerable lady herself, in situations of personal danger, has constantly maintained the calm courage of her race.


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Victoria, B.C., April 4, 1893. ap7-1m W. C. WARD, MANAGER


## RAILWAYS.


ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 17.

To take effect at 8.00 a.m. on Friday, September 30th, 1892.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

| BOUND SOUTH. READ UP. | No. 1 Passenger Daily. | No. 3 Passengers Saturdays & Sundays. | STATIONS | Miles from Wellington. | No. 3 Passengers Saturdays & Sundays. | No. 1 Passenger Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ar. | Ar. | | | Lv. | Lv. |
| | 12.20 P M | 5.50 P M | VICTORIA | 78 | 8.00 A M | 1.30 P M |
| | 12.50 | 6.25 | RUSSELL'S | 77 | 7.30 | 12.50 |
| | 12.10 | 6.44 | ESQUIMALT | 76 | 7.10 | 12.30 |
| | 11.45 A M | 7.19 | GOLDSTREAM | 72 | 6.35 | 11.55 |
| | 11.30 | 7.30 | SUMMIT SIDING | 70 | 6.20 | 11.40 |
| | 10.50 | 8.00 | SHAWNIGAN LAKE | 66 | 5.50 | 11.00 |
| | 10.27 | 8.23 | COBBLE HILL | 63 | 5.27 | 10.37 |
| | 10.13 | 8.38 | MORTIMER'S | 61 | 5.13 | 10.23 |
| | 9.58 | 8.53 | DUNCANS | 58 | 4.58 | 10.08 |
| | 9.15 | 9.15 | SOMENOS | 53 | 4.15 | 9.25 |
| | 8.34 | 9.55 | CHEMAINUS | 46 | 3.34 | 8.45 |
| | 8.25 | 10.05 | OYSTER BAY | 43 | 3.25 | 8.35 |
| | A. | | NANAIMO | | | |
| | 8.10 | 10.20 | WELLINGTON | 39 | 3.00 | 8.10 |

| NORTH BOUND. READ DOWN. | No. 2 Passenger Daily. | No. 4 Passengers Saturdays & Sundays. | Miles from Victoria. | No. 4 Passengers Saturdays & Sundays. | No. 2 Passenger Daily. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dp. | Dp. | | | Ar. |
| | 8.30 A M | 2.30 P M | 0 | 5.00 P M | 1.00 P M |
| | 8.50 | 2.34 | 4 | 4.56 | 12.40 |
| | 9.14 | 2.44 | 7 | 4.44 | 12.30 |
| | 9.39 | 3.09 | 12 | 4.19 | 12.05 |
| | 9.54 | 3.26 | 15 | 4.04 | 11.50 |
| | 10.07 | 3.44 | 18 | 3.50 | 11.37 |
| | 10.12 | 3.49 | 19 | 3.45 | 11.32 |
| | 10.32 | 4.09 | 23 | 3.25 | 11.12 |
| | 10.55 | 4.32 | 28 | 3.02 | 10.49 |
| | 11.09 | 4.46 | 31 | 2.48 | 10.35 |
| | Ar. 11.30 | 5.06 | 35 | 2.28 | 10.15 |
| | Dp. 12.15 P M | 5.16 | 39 | 2.18 | 9.30 |
| | Ar. 12.45 P M | 5.33 | 43 | 2.01 | 9.00 |

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| 8 00 am | Lv | MI | ... "Tacoma.... | 110 | Ar | 5 15 am |
| 10 15 am | Lv | 28 | ....Seattle.... | 82 | Lv | 3 00 am |
| 1 30 pm | Lv | 72 | Pt. Townsend | 38 | Lv | 11 45 pm |
| 4 30 pm | Ar | 110 | ...Victoria†... | MI | Lv | 8 30 pm |

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Whatcom Route.

S.S. CITY OF SEATTLE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 00 pm | Lv | MI | ..†Tacoma... | 132 | Ar | 4 30 pm |
| 8 00 pm | Lv | 28 | ....Seattle.... | 100 | Lv | 2 30 pm |
| 12 15 am | Lv | 72 | Pt. Townsend. | 55 | Lv | 11 30 am |
| 2 45 am | Lv | 101 | ..Anacortes.. | 21 | Lv | 9 15 am |
| 7 45 am | Ar | 123 | ..Fairhaven.. | 3 | Lv | 8 00 am |
| 6 10 am | Ar | 131 | ....Sehome... | 1 | Lv | 7 30 am |
| 4 30 am | Ar | 132 | ...Whatcom... | MI | Lv | 6 00 am |

‡Close connections with Northern Pacific trains from Portland and San Francisco.

Steamers City of Kingston and City of Seattle make close connections at Tacoma wharf with trains to and from Portland, and with the east and west bound overland trains.

Port Townsend Mail Route.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C | | MI | | A | |
| 11 00 pm | Lv | 28 | ...Seattle.... | 58 | Ar | 6 pm |
| 12 30 am | Lv | 39 | .Port Madison | 47 | Lv | 2 10 pm |
| | Lv | 45 | ...Kingston... | 41 | Lv | |
| 3 00 am | Lv | 49 | .Port Gamble. | 21 | Lv | 11 00 am |
| 4 00 am | Lv | 73 | .Port Ludlow | 13 | Lv | 10 00 am |
| 6 00 am | Ar | 86 | Pt. Townsend | MI | Lv | 8 00 am |

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* Daily except Sunday.
† Daily except Saturday.
‡ Daily except Monday.

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ALLAN CAMERON, Agent.
GEO. McL. BROWN, District Passenger Agent, Vancouver.

THE Northern Pacific STEAMSHIP COMPANY

IN CONNECTION WITH

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Railroad Company,

the Shortest Route to

Japan and China.

Proposed Sailing of Steamers:

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

WILL LEAVE VICTORIA

S. S. MOGUL, April 19,
S. S. VICTORIA, May 10,
S. S. TACOMA, June 11,

And thereafter the permanent service of the Company's regular steamers.

For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., Gen. Agts. Trounce Avenue, Victoria, or
E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. N. P. R. R. Co., Victoria. se20

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER

JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 5 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Vaidez Island every alternate Thursday at.....7 a.m.
Returning same day
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

For freight or state rooms apply to board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria Store street.

THE OCEANIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot Folsom street,

For Honolulu,

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Wednesday, May 10, 1893, 2 p.m.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Marirosa.....THURSDAY, April 27th, 1893 3 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the Kingston mails.

For freight or passage apply at office, 327 Market street, San Francisco.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO. General Agents.

no2

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails,

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 11 A.M.

Umatilla - - - April 24

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE No. 19.

Taking effect March 25, 1893

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock, a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 12 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route

LEAVE VICTORIA for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 2 o'clock; Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Wednesday at 7 o'clock.
For Moresby Island Friday at 7 o'clock.

LEAVE NEW WESTMINSTER for Victoria, Monday at 12 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock
For Pender Island Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports every Monday at 12 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the first and 15th of each month.

The Company reserves the right of changing this Time Table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
G. A. CARLTON, General Agent.

**MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, $5.75, $6.75, $8.50, $10 and upwards.**
**BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $2.25, $2.50, $3, $3.50 and upwards.**
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER SHOWN IN VICTORIA.

**EASTERN TAILOR MADE SUITS, TO MEASURE,** Fit and Finish Guaranteed.

**B. WILLIAMS & Co.** Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

## VERNON AND VICINITY.

**News From the Many Flourishing Settlements in the Okanagan.**

The settlers are feeling the effects of the long winter. Hay and oats are very scarce.

Plowing is in full swing in the Mission valley now. A number of our stockmen are busy branding.

A larger number of land-seekers and other new-comers have reached the Mission this spring than ever before.

A meeting was held in Lumby on Saturday, 8th inst., at which it was decided where the new Presbyterian church will be built.

Mr. Daley of Queen's University, Kingston, is likely to be the man who will relieve Mr. Lanigll of the work at the Mission. He is expected about the 1st of May.

Mr. Wilson, of Winnipeg, is to put up the first hotel in Okanagan Falls. It is to be a $4,000 structure, and Mr. Wilson is coming in a week or two to commence operations.

Mr. F. F. Warren of Grand Prairie has purchased the machinery for a saw and shingle mill from Jas. Cowan & Co., of Galt, Ont., and intends starting a mill in Salmon river district.

Mr. Price Ellison has also taken an interest in the Harris creek mining district, and of course when Mr. Ellison does anything of the kind he means business and work will go ahead.

As the managers of the cannery built in Vernon have issued no schedule of prices for tomatoes, etc., very few of the Mission people will plant them until they know whether it will be profitable.

The settlers of Mabel lake have been agitating for a weekly mail. Postoffice Inspector Fletcher is now in receipt of all data re the subject as per blank forms sent by the postoffice department for the purpose.

Mr. Paul Bassette is having his mill put in shape for the season's run and expects to get started in a few days. He expects to have to run day and night gangs. Mr. Bassette has the finest lot of logs and greatest quantity this year that were ever taken out in this valley.

Capt. Shorts came in on Tuesday evening from the Harris creek mining camp, and informs us that the miners of the Harris creek camp are going to construct a trail to the camp, which will necessitate the building of a few bridges. Capt. Shorts will undertake this work at once. This is but another instance of the many where the opening up of the country is undertaken by the miners, who have, unaided, built roads and trails that have added very materially to the wealth of the province.

## CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

**The News of Eastern Canada in Short Paragraphs.**

Sir John Abbott has been confined to bed for several days, but is now recovering.

Ex-Alderman John McMillan of Toronto has been appointed jail steward, succeeding the late Mr. Griffiths.

The Ottawa Board of Trade has adopted a resolution in favor of the application of single tax to municipalities.

F. G. Wallbridge, B. A., has been appointed assistant to Professor Macoun in his work this summer on Vancouver Island.

Half a dozen Canadian officers proceed to England next week in connection with the Esquimalt works. They will undergo a preliminary course in engineering.

H. M. Whitney and Company, the principal stockholders in the big Nova Scotia coal syndicate, have bought for $275,000 the Gowrie mines at Cow Bay, Cape Breton.

John F. Stairs, M.P., has drafted a tariff schedule embodying the principle of ad volorem duties which he will present to the Government by way of a tariff reform suggestion.

It is rumored in Winnipeg that a new railroad to the Lake Dauphin country will be constructed by the Northern Pacific Railway, and work will be commenced shortly. The road will start from Portage la Prairie.

The will of the late Richard Pudalcombe, of Stratford, has been filed for probate. The estate covered by the will is valued at a quarter of a million, and is the largest ever filed for in the county.

The offer of $200,000 for the Polson Iron Works estate, Toronto, made by Frank B. Polson and James B. Miller has been accepted, and the works will be reorganized and continue. This sum merely pays the secured creditors.

John Kirkland, aged 90, is dead at the Kingston penitentiary. He was sentenced in October, 1891, to serve ten years for arson. His relatives in British Columbia have been informed of his death and the son of the deceased will come for the remains.

Still another coal company is asking incorporation from the Nova Scotia Legislature. It is the Consolidated Scotia Coal Company, limited, with a capital of $500,000, which may be increased to $1,000,000. The incorporators belong to Nova Scotia, New York and Montreal.

Mr. Geo. Johnson, Dominion statistician, is preparing a circular with the object of obtaining information for a bulletin with regard to fire appliances and building by-laws and regulations in the various cities of the Dominion. This will furnish an important bulletin as very few citizens know much about building and fire by-laws and regulations.

Judgment was given at Toronto in the reserved case of G. B. Gordon, barrister, against Police Magistrate Denison and Police Inspector Stevens. At the last assizes the plaintiff received $1000 damages from the magistrate, for illegally issuing a warrant for his arrest as a witness, and $500 damages from the inspector for assault in having searched him after arrest. The court sustained these findings.

The cut nails combine is to be maintained. This decision was reached at a meeting of the Cut Nail Association held in Montreal lately, at which the leading firms were represented. It was unanimously decided to sustain existing prices. The combine was strengthened by the admission of Moore & Foster, of St. John, N. B., and the Star Manufacturing Company of Montreal into the association.

Fire started in the store of W. D. Bradford, of Granby, Quebec, and rapidly extended to the postoffice block, belonging to J. L. Dozois, which was soon destroyed, together with the office of the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company, the telephone exchange and a dwelling house owned by Mrs. Bray. The total loss is estimated at between forty and fifty thousand dollars. The Commercial, Union, Royal, Phoenix, Guardian and North British insurance companies are interested.

Over a year ago the Dominion postal authorities refused to admit a certain pink-colored illustrated paper through the Canadian mails. Since then, however, it has had a steady sale in and around Ottawa, the principl places to procure it being saloons, hotels and tobacco stores. Its means of introduction into this country has been discovered by the government to be by railway conductors, brakesmen, mail clerks, engine drivers and others, who smuggle parcels of the publication across the border at a respectable profit but at a risk. The law looks upon this as a dissemination of obscene literature and it is said action is to be at once taken against the smugglers.

Staff-Commander J. G. Boulton, R.N., has left for England. In August, 1883, Captain Boulton was given charge of the hydroghraphic survey of Georgian Bay, which he has held to the present date, the work being carried on in the steamer Bayfield. A better idea may be had of the extent of this inland sea and of the hydrographic work in connection with the detailed delineation of its coast line, rendered necessary by the large vessels of the present, by stating that, having regard to the sinuosities of the shore, 2900 miles of coast line have been surveyed, 9000 miles of water sounded in open boats, and 10,500 miles sounded from the ship by Capt. Boulton and the two assistants of his own training. When the Canadian government informed Staff-Commander Boulton of their intention to carry on the survey of the lakes with their own officers, the offer to him of an appointment at the hydrographic office of the admiralty was accepted.

## WEDDED THE RED MAN.

**The Romance of an English Girl's Visit to Washington.**

"Some of the Washington romances are very queer," said a lady who had lived for many years at the capital to a correspondent of the New York Tribune. "English people, you know, are apt to be more eccentric in their fads and fancies than Americans. Some years ago there was a young English girl stopping at the British legation in Washington, and this girl, together with the lofty scorn of American men peculiar to the insular English maiden, had a proportionate, although entirely theoretical admiration for the aboriginal red man, of whom, however, she had never seen a specimen.

Just at that time there was some trouble in the west, and the Indians were performing their ghost dances and other war antics, and, to Miss ——'s great delight a deputation of chiefs was sent on to Washington to have a pow wow with the president. A very small "invited" reception was given by the latter to his savage visitors, at which the corps diplomatique were present; and Miss ——, whose romantic little head was full of nonsense, announced herself in love with a solemn young chief, who was one of the party. He was, evidently flattered by her very obvious attentions and presented her with some Indian trinkets, with which she seemed perfectly delighted. We all teased her about her Indian sweetheart and laughed among ourselves about her evident infatuation; but her visit to America coming to an end, she went home, and I heard nothing more about it until a few years ago, when I heard the end of the story. It seems that she was genuinely eprise with the dusky young warrior, and Savage Bear, or whatever his name was, was equally smitten. So the matter was finally arranged by the girl, who had money of her own, returning to this country with her brother, who seemed to accept the situation without demur; and after a visit to her chief in the far west they were married and settled down upon a ranch in a game country. This delighted the brother, who is a great sportsman, and I am told they live very pleasantly indeed."

## SHE AFFECTED PIETY.

**A European Adventuress Who Ran a Remarkable Course.**

A correspondent of the London Times writes:—"The police court judges at Pau have just passed a sentence of five years' imprisonment upon a person named Mme. Oddo-Maire, who for years past has been practising a regular system of frauds under the cloak of religion, and making a number of dupes. The case made a considerable stir in Pau. Little is known of the woman's previous caeer except that she had two previous convictions against her for similar offences. She is 55 years of age, is of handsome appearance and engaging manner, and had travelled in Italy and subsequently visited Geneva, Macon, and Paray-le-Monial, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Lourdes, and Pau; in all these places she will not soon be forgotten. Her method was to put up in the convents, to which she appears to have been always highly recommended; there she easily established a great reputation for piety. In one instance a priest at Ventimiglia admitted that he had given her 20,000f. At the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Boulogne, she made a great impression, and her benevolent character and resemblance to a wealthy dowager won for her the title of "La Comtesse" among the nuns. Her story was that her aunt, an Austrian princess, had just died, leaving her a valuable estate not far from Vienna. The interest thus aroused was increased by the production of documents and letters relating to the estate, and a lawsuit regarding it. She easily borrowed money to go to see her inheritance, and before setting out she made a will bequeathing all her possesions to the convent—a pious act which was acknowledged by the presentation of a beautifully engrossed parchment conferring upon her the title of benefactress. During her absence she used to write frequently to the convent, expatiating on the beauties of her estate. Then came tidings that a Croatian prince had bought the property for 420,000f., of which Mme. Oddo-Maire was going to make over during her lifetime no less than 220,000f. to the convent. She returned to Boulogne to await payment, which would take some little time. She there obtained loans without difficulty, one notary alone advancing her 24,000f. on the guarantee of the Lady Superior. In anticipation of their good fortune, the members of the sisterhood began the building of a long-wanted mortuary chapel. Decamping before she was found out, the adventuress left for Pau with sufficient money found in the usual way, to make a good impression at her new place of residence. She arrived in the guise of an invalid with a crutch—an instrument with which she was soon able to dispense by discovering miraculous powers of healing in a somewhat discredited statue of St. Expedit at the Franciscan chapel. The crutch was preserved in the chapel as a trophy. The notoriety and sanctity thus obtained enabled her to borrow 10,000f. from her landlord. She was never at a loss for a plausible story, and managed to get thousands of francs from bankers and members of the Church party. Mme. Oddo-Maire had, of course, visited Monte Carlo, and captured a croupier, who used to act as a confederate."

**Of Course You Read**

The testimonias frequently published in this paper relating to Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are from reliable people, state simple facts, and show beyond a doubt that HOOD'S CURES. Why don't you try this medicine? Be sure to get Hood's.

Constipation, and all troubles with the digestive organs and the liver are cured by HOOD'S PILLS. Unequalled as a dinner pill.

**IF YOU WANT TO TRAVEL**

through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and **DON'T** use

**Allen's Lung Balsam**

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

**Allen's Lung Balsam**

as a preventive and cure of all Throat and Lung diseases.

—PRICES—

**25c, 50c & $1.00 Per Bottle.**

**The Lead Pencil.**

Few people are aware of the difficulties that were surmounted in the manufacture of the common lead pencil. In the first place the graphite of which it is made is rarely found sufficiently homogeneous to allow pencil lead to be cut from it, so it is always ground to powder and then pressed into blocks. The great difficulty was to press the blocks until the graphite was hard enough to use, and for many years every effort in this direction was defeated by the crumbly nature of the material. Finally a device was employed that exhausted the air, after which the blocks were again pressed, and when this was done the material was found to be as hard as when taken from the quarry. But thousands upon thousands of dollars were spent in experimenting before the result was reached.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

**Cholera in West France.**

Paris, April 18.—Cholera has broken out again in the lunatic asylum in Quimper, department of Finisterre. Five patients have died of the disease.

## AUCTION SALES.

**AUCTION SALE**

—ON—

**Thursday Next** AT 11 A. M. AND 7 P. M.

9 Store St., Opp. Railway Station.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS,

Being part of Bankrupt Stock, will be sold:

50 pairs Men's Boots and Shoes, 100 pairs Ladies' Boots, 25 pairs of Misses' and 50 pairs of Children's Boots, 50 pairs Slippers, 75 gross of Ladies' Fancy Buttons, a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Whitewear, Gents' Pants, Overalls, Top and Under Shirts, Blouses, Jackets, Neckties, &c.

15 cases of Coal Oil, 1 Incubator, &c.

**A. WILLIAMS.**

ap18 3t

**AUCTION SALE**

I am instructed by the mortgagees to offer the undermentioned

**Valuable Property**

For sale by Public Auction at DUNCAN'S STATION, Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, at the hour of three o'clock p.m., on

**SATURDAY, the 6th day of May, 1893**

**1st—Quamichan District.**

The whole or part of Sections 15 and 16, Range VIII., formerly owned by Col. Matthews, and now in the occupation of Dr. A. M. Watson. This property is beautifully situated on the Cowichan River, within half a mile of Duncan's Station, and will be offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers, as per map, to be procured at time of sale. Beautiful residential property. Soil rich black loam, very suitable for gardening and fruit raising.

**2nd-Shawnigan District.**

Sections 2, Ranges 8 and 9, containing together 160 acres, more or less. This property is partly improved, and fronts on Mill Creek Bay, Saanich Inlet.

**3rd—Nanoose District.**

Lot 18, containing 160 acres; two acres fenced, cultivated and free from stumps; good supply of water; log house 22x20 feet, barn 12x12, pig pen 10x8.

For further particulars apply to DRAKE, JACKSON & HELMCKEN, Solicitors for the Mortgagees, Bastion Street, Victoria. or to

W. R. CLARKE, Auctioneer. ap17-d&w

**JUNCTION TOWN SITE**

I am instructed to sell

BY PRIVATE SALE

Junction Town Site, situated nearly in the middle of Comox, on the main road, where the churches and schools are situated. The smallest lots are 60x120, with 20 feet alleys in the rear of each lot. This property adjoins the projected line of the Comox Railway.

The lots will be sold to suit all parties, one or more at $10 per lot, and corner lots $15 each.

Terms cash. Deeds at purchaser's expense.

Apply to

**W. R. CLARKE,**

ALLAN DUMBLETON, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Langley Street. ap17

**COAL**

**The New Vancouver Coal Mining & Land Co., Ltd.**

(FORMERLY THE VANCOUVER COAL CO.).

*ARE THE LARGEST COAL PRODUCERS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.*

**THE NANAIMO COAL** (Used principally for Gas and Domestic Purposes). | **THE SOUTH FIELD COAL** (Steam Fuel).

THE NEW WELLINGTON COAL

House and Steam Coal are mined by this Company only.

THE "NANAIMO" COAL gives a large percentage of Gas, high Illuminating power unequalled by any other bituminous Gas Coal in the world, and a superior quality of Coke.

THE "SOUTH FIELD COAL" is now used by all the leading Steamship Lines on the Pacific.

THE "NEW WELLINGTON" COAL, which was introduced early in the present year, has already become a favorite, especially for domestic purposes. It is a clean, hard coal; makes a bright and cheerful fire, and its lasting qualities make it the most economical fuel in the market.

The several Mines of the Company are connected with their Wharves at Nanaimo and Departure Bay where ships of the largest tonnage are loaded all states of the tide. Special dispatch is given to Mail and Ocean Steamers.

SAMUEL M. ROBINS, Superintendent.

Dec. 30.

**Victoria's Leading Merchants**

TRADERS :-: AGENTS :-: PRODUCERS

**VICTORIA RICE MILLS**
ROLLER FLOUR MIL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

**CHAS. E. REDFERN**
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER
Chronometers rated by Transit Observations.
NO. 43 GOVERNMENT STREET.

**MUNROE MILLER,**
Printer and Binder.
77 Johnson Street.

**Are You In It?**
The best investment a business man can make is a judicious expenditure in newspaper advertising. It is better than real estate. If only a small ad. is wanted try a card in this column.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**A CORRECTION.**

To the Editor: An advertisement appears in your columns which does us and many others a great injustice. I refer to that of Ross, McLaren & Co. re the townsite of Duluth. None of the land referred to in the advertisement is in any way conected with the townsite of Duluth. Our land, as well as any other that has been platted or added to Duluth is ours in fee simple by virtue of a crown grant issued two years ago, and the title is indisputable.

Very respectfully, KING & CASEY.

**NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.**

In pursuance of the "Creditors Trust Deeds Act, 1890," notice is hereby given that Thomas Russell, of 27 Ellis street, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, accountant, has assigned all his real and personal property to William Wilson, of Government street, in the city of Victoria, and residing at Pemberton road, in the city of Victoria, clothier, and James Burns, of Beacon Cottage, Beacon Hill, in the city of Victoria, British Columbia, commission merchant, in trust for the purpose of paying and satisfying proportionately and without preference or priority the creditors of the said Thomas Russell. The said deed was executed by the said assignor and trustees on the 22nd day of March, 1893, and the assignees have undertaken the trusts created by the said deed.

Dated 22nd March, 1893.

S. PERRY MILLS, 46 Langley street, Victoria, Solicitor for the Assignees.

March 24-1m

**William Eckert, Deceased:**

NOTICE.—All persons having claims or demands against the estate of William Eckert, late of Yates street, in the city of Victoria, grocer, deceased, are hereby required to send in particulars of their claims and demands on or before the 30th day of April next, to Simon Leiser, of the city of Victoria, merchant, attorney-in-fact for me the administratrix, by virtue of letters of administration granted to me by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on the 8th day of February, 1893.

And notice is hereby also given that after such 30th day of April next I shall proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which I shall then have notice.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1893.

ELIZA A. ECKERT, Administratrix of the said deceased.

March 27-1m.

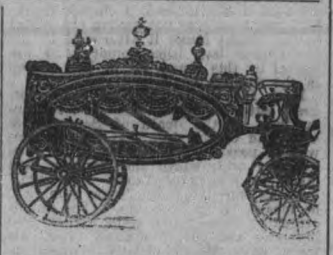
**FARM FOR SALE.**

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, m29-tf 58 Third street Victoria

**TENDERS**

Will be received until May 1st for purchase of four lots, all under cultivation, each 60x120 ft., on Alpha and Beta Sts., off Burnside Road; including new house, stable, work shop, summer-house and 20 fruit trees. Highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to H. R. SELLICK, on premises. mar25-1m



**CHAS. HAYWARD**
(Established 1867)
Funeral Director and Embalmer,
Government street Victoria.

THOS. SPENCE,
**Notary Public and Land Agent**
KELOWNA
Okanagan Mission, B.C.
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If you do, you should have **THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM,** a Text-Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
SENT ON RECEIPT OF PRICE, BY
ALLAN FORMAN,
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State where you saw this and you will receive a handsome lithograph for framing.

**Unlike the Dutch Process**
**No Alkalies**
—OR—
**Other Chemicals**
are used in the preparation of
**W. BAKER & CO.'S**
**Breakfast Cocoa**

*which is absolutely pure and soluble.*
It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.
Sold by Grocers everywhere.
**W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.**

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OPS. BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.
For a thorough course in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, Typewriting, Correspondence, etc. Circulars free.
DAY and NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Best aid to the Amateur, the Artist, and to those fond of a beautiful Home. 36 Colored Pictures given with a year's subscription for only $4.00. Complete instructions and designs given for Embroidery, Wood Carving, China Painting, Modeling, Oil, Water and Mineral Color Painting, and every branch of Home Decoration. No home is complete without this beautifully illustrated guide.

Everyone who sends $4 direct to our office for one year's subscription will get **Free, as a Premium,** a copy of our exquisite water-color fac-simile — "The Trysting Place," size 27x33 inches — which has never been sold for less than $10, and which makes a most beautiful gift for any occasion.

Sample copy of the Magazine, with 3 **Colored Pictures,** sent for **20c. Catalogue Free.**

THE ART INTERCHANGE CO., 9 Desbrosses St., N. Y.

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For information and free Handbook write to MUNN & CO., 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Oldest bureau for securing patents in America. Every patent taken out by us is brought before the public by a notice given free of charge in the

**Scientific American**

Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York City.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

**Kaslo**

I will leave for Kaslo on or about April 18, for the purpose of opening an office in the Real Estate and Insurance business.

I would be glad to have any one wishing to sell their property to list the same with me.

A map platted into Lots and thus sold for owner.

Information cheerfully given to intended buyers.

D. G. WILLIAMS,
104 Yates Street.
Victoria, April 10th, 1893. 1m

WING ON,
**Pioneer Grocer and Provision Dealer**
INTELLIGENCE BUREAU—All kinds of Chinese help furnished.
20 Cormorant St., VICTORIA, B.C.
ap6-2m

**NOTICE.**

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted on and after this date without my written order.

F. WARREN.
Victoria April 3rd, 1893. ap2 1m

# THE INTEREST DEEPENS.

Further Proceedings in the Adams McBeath Will Case.

PECULIARITIES OF THE DECEASED.

**He Had no Distinct Recollection of his Age or Birthplace, but Knew he was About the Same Age as Sir John Macdonald.**

When Mr. Bodwell had concluded his remarks on the motion for non-suit, as reported in yesterday's Times, the attorney-general stated that, if Mr. Bodwell was right in his contention, it would be useless to weary his lordship with the hearing of further evidence. He therefore wished to have the points of law raised by Mr. Bodwell decided at once, so that, if it were shown that the plaintiff had failed to establish a case, valuable time might be saved. He was sure, however, that the authorities quoted by his friend were entirely irrelevant. All the cases quoted had reference to ordinary wills, where, for instance, a testator left the whole of his property to a certain relative to the exclusion of all others. But this was an extraordinary will, where a man had up to the month of his death made repeated declarations of his intention of leaving his property to his nephew and then, contrary to his desires, had left all to a comparative stranger. Mr. McBeath, the defendant, had taken the testator to his own house, and on the following day had had a will made in his own favor. The will had been made through the instrumentality of the devisee, had been drawn in accordance with his instructions by his own solicitor. The onus of proving the righteousness of such a transaction was thrown on the devisee as Fulton vs. Andrews, 7 house of lords cases, page 448, sufficiently showed.

His lordship said there were circumstances of grave suspicion in this case and he considered it incumbent on the defendant to show that it was a bona fide transaction.

At the request of the attorney-general the witnesses were ordered out of court, whereupon Mr. H. G. Hall, the first witness for the defence, was called.

He testified that he was the solicitor in this action; became acquainted with defendant Nov. 11th, 1891; was by him told that Samuel Adams wished to leave all his property to him; drew a will; took it to defendant's house; read the first sentence to Adams and asked him if he could hear it; Adams said he could; read the will and asked him if it was in accordance with his intentions; he said it was; after execution of will asked if he wished to leave all his property, real and personal, to McBeath; he said, "I do; it should have been done long ago." He asked if he could change the will in case he got better. He was in pain at the time; he had no trouble in hearing because witness raised his voice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davie—Wrote the will in the office while Mr. McBeath waited. McBeath said to Adams, "Here is Mr. Hall with the will for you to sign." McBeath assisted the old man. He seemed to be in great pain. I told him I had a will for him to sign if he wished to sign it; asked him if it was in accordance with his intentions; witness had seen McBeath before but was not acquainted with him; understood from McBeath that the old man had a house and lot; told McBeath it was necessary to have another witness; the family were at tea, a man taking tea with them; this was Mr. Modeland; did not know he was a relative of McBeath till the examination of defendant before the stenographer; he is a brother-in-law of the defendant. The will was a very simple one; it is preferable to take instructions from testator; it is my practice to enter into conversation with testator.

Re-direct by Mr. Bodwell—I saw or heard nothing to excite suspicion.

To the court—Did not ask if testator had any relatives. Have an indistinct recollection of McBeath saying he had no relatives living. This he said in my office or on the way down.

Duncan McBeath sworn: Examined by Mr. Bodwell—Live in Victoria West; am foreman in Muirhead & Mann's factory; have been here since May, 1879; became acquainted with Samuel Adams in June, 1879; were living in Jeffree's cabins; he seemed to take to me and I to him; he had been in places in the east where I had lived; in the evenings we used to have a chat and occasionally a game of checkers; Adams, two years after, built a house on View street; we kept up the same friendly relations; used to walk around together on Sundays; spoke of a sister in Australia and one in Ireland; told me he used to send money to the latter; told me of her death; spoke of acquaintances who wished to come to live with him, but said he would not be bothered with them, as they had never done anything for him. I did work for him several times; did not receive pay. Deceased would say, "That's first rate, Mac; I won't forget you for this; I will make it all right some day." He always called me "Mac"; did not notice any change in his habits of living or in his conversation; deceased said R. T. Williams and others were around insisting on his making a will; that a will had been drawn up but afterwards destroyed by him (Adams); never saw the will and know nothing of its contents; went to see him on Monday, Nov. 9th; George Barrett was there, and asked me to stay with the old man, which I did. I returned next morning. He said if he was going away he would go to "Mac's place." Kirsop, Macdonald and Dr. Milne advised him to go; he always promised to come and live with me; I had no object in view beyond the fact that he had promised to come; he was always complaining of being very lonesome; did not think he was so near his death; he would not go to the hospital, as he said they would kill him; when he came to my house he first sat on a lounge in the kitchen, then he wanted to go to rest; we stayed up night and day with him; I said nothing about a will to him; never heard of his nephews till this action was commenced; the day the will was made, word was sent to the factory that the old man wanted to see me; went home and Adams said, "Mac, I always promised you what little was left after I was gone." He often used the expression "what little was left."

Witness here corroborated Mr. Hall's testimony regarding the execution of the will. Mr. Bodwell then gave in books, receipts, photographs, etc., found by defendant in the cabin, after which the court adjourned till 11 o'clock today.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Justice Crease took his seat on the bench promptly at 11, when the attorney-general stated that he wished a witness whom he had examined yesterday, Mr. Macdonald, to be recalled to corroborate certain evidence. The judge had discretion in the matter.

Mr. Bodwell objected.

The court allowed the attorney-general's application, noting Mr. Bodwell's objection.

Mr. Macdonald testified that before the death of Adams he and Mr. King went to his house on View street. Mr. McBeath was there. Adams was lying on the bed asleep. Kirsop told McBeath that if he was to take Adams to his house he was to get him to make a will; that he had been trying to get him to make a will for years; that he (Adams) wanted all his property to go to his nephews or nephew in Liverpool.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bodwell—Have known Mr. Kirsop for over 20 years; am a carpenter; the conversation took place in the kitchen the morning Adams was taken away, McBeath, Kirsop and myself being present; do not remember anything else that was said during the time; met Kirsop on the street that day and at his request went to Adams'; had never been there before; this was somewhere between 10 and 12. I left before Adams was taken away.

Re-direct by Mr. Davie—After we left the house, Kirsop and I went down to Dr. Milne's; have lived there since 1859.

To the court—Kirsop asked McBeath how the old man was; McBeath said he was asleep; then it was suggested that the old man be taken over to McBeath's house, after which the conversation about the will came in. Kirsop and I left at the same time.

Duncan McBeath's direct examination was continued by Mr. Bodwell—Not a word was said about a will in my presence; Macdonald and Kirsop were there; all that was said about a will was the night before in conversation with George Barrett, when I asked him if the old man had made a will. Barrett replied that he did not know whether he had or not, or whether he had one dollar or $5,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davie—The conversation with Macdonald and Kirsop had reference to removing the old man; not a word was said about a will in my presence; it might have been said by Kirsop to Macdonald; Kirsop went for the doctor, but the doctor did not come, so I went after him a second time; this was about 12 o'clock; they were both present when the doctor came; Barrett came a little after 12, perhaps 1 o'clock. Have known Adams since June, 1879; he was an Irishman; had a great deal of conversation with him and thus found out he was an Irishman; he never told me where he was born, but said he left Liverpool when young. He had told me he was in Australia, China, Japan, Honolulu, Valparaiso and in the old country; told me he was a year older or younger than Sir John A. Macdonald; visited him every two weeks or every week in 1891, and he was about four times at my house and three times at the shop during the year; my visits in 1891 were less frequent and my visits were less frequent because he was not so sick as he used to be; used to see him three or four times a week before I was married; it was not because I got married but because he was in better health that I did not visit him so frequently; I cannot swear the notice in the Colonist is the notice I gave; I did not advertise in the Colonist; I did in the Times; I did not take him for an Irishman; deceased never told me his exact age or the place of his birth; he told me his age only by reference to that of Sir John A. Macdonald; in 1881 he told me he was 80 or 81; the last two or three years he never told me his age. I thought he was 85 or 86 when he died; our acquaintance sprang up from our having been both in Hamilton, Toronto and Dundas; at that time Toronto was called Muddy York.

I took a box he had, a clothes trunk; his bank book was not among the things in the trunk; found it afterward in the box which had been removed to my house; by this found out he had money in the savings bank.

Here the attorney-general read witness' letter to Thomas Adams, informing him of the death of Samuel Adams, and of the fact that he (witness) was in possession of "what little was left" by will, which the lawyers had made in his favor "some time ago." Witness stated that by "some time ago" he meant "short time ago." The nurses attending the old man were witness and his wife and Mr. Modeland and his wife; gave Mr. Modeland instructions to go up to the house and remove stuff out of the house; I did not go up to get papers until afterwards; did not think I had a right to go until probate was obtained; went up about the middle of December; got instructions from Mr. Hall that I might go; can't remember when I got the probate.

Adams for the last five, six or seven years promised to come and live with us in his last days; he said it often; the first time he mentioned it he said he was getting lonesome and wanted some one to cook for him; he said if he went anywhere he would come to live with me and leave me all his property; he said this some ten years ago; always found him a truthful man; he never mentioned any relatives except his sisters in Australia and Ireland; I did not suggest any provision for his sister in case of his (Adams') death; his sister died about a year before he did; did not read the letter July 25th, 1884, where he says that he intended to leave his property to Thomas Adams and if he (deceased) outlived him the property might be sold and the money sent to his children; was a little astonished when I heard it read; never doubted his truthfulness; the letter is at variance with everything he promised me; does not say in the letter that he promised to leave all his property to his relatives; in the face of the letter I say he never told me about his relatives; shortly before he got news of his sister's death he told me he had seen an apparition, a person dressed peculiarly and appearing as if it was someone delivering a message before the event; he thought it was a warning of his sister's death; it was like a flash passing the window; he went out and saw no one there; he told me it was an intimation of his sister's death.

Did some chores for him often; he never offered payment; but said he would pay me well some time; he told me Williams had drawn out a will for him; did not enquire in whose favor it was drawn and did not pay much attention to the assurance given me; did not tell Mr. Hall that he was deaf, but Mr. Hall discovered it himself; could not say the old man made use of the word "heir" in making the will; Adams was fully in his senses at the time and was so for at least four days afterwards; he was not insensible at any time, so far as I know; he was groaning and complaining of his pains; could get no sense out of what he was saying from Sunday evening to Wednesday; could not say he was in his senses Monday evening; he said very little that night; I could not say whether he was ever sensible after Sunday night, but he was quite sensible on Sunday; he was all right Saturday night but did not say a great deal; the doctor told me that he thought he would not get over it and I expected his death at any time.

At this stage, it being 1 o'clock, the court adjourned until 2.30.

After recess the attorney-general continued his examination of the defendant. Witness said the statement of claim had been read to him and that he gave Mr. Hall his version of the affair, so as to prepare his defence.

Mr. Bodwell objected to the examination of the witness on what was contained in the statement of defence.

The attorney-general stated that he was following the course pursued by his learned friend yesterday, and then asked the witness to explain the discrepancy between his evidence and the instructions given for the preparation of paragraph 6 of the statement of defence.

To the court—It never occurred to me to ask for information respecting his nephews and the children; I wrote to Thomas Adams after the death of Samuel Adams, not because I thought he was a relative, but because I found the name in a book; I did not write with the idea that I was giving information to a relation.

By the court—If you did not think he was a relation why did you enter into particulars as to the disposition of the property and state that you were the devisee?

Witness—I would have given the same information to any other person.

The court—That is no answer. I wish to ascertain what was passing in your mind when you wrote that letter.

Dr. Milne, sworn—Knew Samuel Adams for a few months before his death; he came to my office once or twice in July of 1891; I prescribed for him; was called to see him on Nov. 9th, 1891; did not see McBeath on that day; deceased was in a very weak condition; his skin was cold, his pulse weak; he understood what we were saying to him; he was very deaf; I prescribed for him and left. On Tuesday morning Mr. Kirsop came to my office and talked about the old man; he advised him to take him to the hospital or Mr. McBeath's; when I got to the house McBeath and others were there; Adams was improved then in his physical condition; he had made up his mind to go to McBeath's, so that it required no persuasion on my part; saw him next day at McBeath's in the afternoon; his condition was improved; he was quite clear mentally; he appeared to be quite intelligent. He was quite capable of transacting any business on that day. On Thursday he was much the same, as also on Friday and Saturday. On Sunday he was not clear; on Monday he was partly unconscious. On the Saturday preceding he complained of considerable pains in the head. Within 48 hours of his death he appeared to understand what I said to him; he then fell into a state of stupor; I would say he was capable of making a will at any time within 48 or 60 hours before his death.

The direct examination of Dr. Milne was not concluded as the Times went to press.

## QUALITY OF THE MIND.

**The Man Whose Two Brains are Equal is the Napoleon of Life.**

Duality of the mind in its marked character is ever before us; there is not a single work of imagination portraying human character in which the duality is not exemplified. Fictionist and poet live upon it, and I noticed recently that one of the most analytical and realistic writers of fiction in France and one of the most popular, M. Guyot, recognizes not only the art, but the science of the method. In describing one of his imaginary characters, or more probably a real character transformed from the ordinary daily life into his pages under a false name, he explains duality on the same principle that Wigan did long before him. He is dealing with a man who had two brains—brains which are not of the same mold, and therefore not of the same action—and he writes his character from this stand-point, with all the vigor of a master in literature and the precision of a man of science.

Wigan was of opinion that no single person has the two brains exactly balanced. He considered the most powerful mind was that in which the two brains, both being healthy, were nearest to each other in capacity; but he believed that that was also a good condition in which one brain took the leading part, and in which the other brain, in accord with the stronger, lent the stronger its assistance. A mind sustained in this manner was one strong for endurance, and one that was able to undertake, with certainty of successful work, the most difficult and hazardous labors. The minds of men like Cromwell, Washington, Wellington, Franklin, would be of this last-named caste; while the minds of the giants of intellect, of Napoleon, Newton, Columbus, would be constructed on two brains of equal power, both in unison in their capacity and will for action.

In common life the two brains act together with sufficient unity to maintain the mind in a fairly balanced state, but there are conditions in which the divergence is so considerable that balance is broken, and then there is what we call insanity. Wigan sums up the argument in a very clear manner. He says:—"I think it may be assumed, without risk of contradiction, that the fact of each brain being perfect and a complete instrument of thought is abundantly proved. That each, while in health, corresponds in action with its fellow is obvious from the fact that this unison and correspondence give only one result, as in the case of two eyes producing single vision. That when, from any cause, one brain is disordered, a discrepancy in the two processes of thinking takes place. That the healthy brain (aided by the action of such of the organs of its fellow as are not affected by the disorder which disturbs the others) can, in nearly 999 cases in 1000, according to the usual proportion in this country, control all manifestations of morbid emotion or judgment, but that the thousandth case is the madman." The balance is sufficiently preserved on the grand scale to prevent the intrusion into the world of an excess of insanity. At the same time there is a wide range of diversion, short of obvious destruction of balance.—Dr. Richardson.

## CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Islander from Vancouver—J and A Clearhilte, Fell and Co, Thorpe and Co, Brown Bros, J Tucker, Hughitt and McIntyre, W P Jaynes, M Miller, W Wilson, Simon Leiser, J H Falconer, Baker and Co, Weller Bros, Rev T Crosby, T Norris, R Jamieson, Lenz and Leiser, H Bay Co, A B Erskine, Col Ind Rev, Hall Ross and Co, Jno Cunningham, Standard Pkg Co, R Lettice, J Piercy, Ames Holden Co, J Howey, C P S S Co, Allice and Ault, A Bridgeman, C Landan, D Sugmann, G Jacobson, Jno Braden, J H Brownlee, J H Franck, M R Smith, Vict Brg Co, Dom Ex Co.

Per steamer North Pacific from the Sound—H Young and Co, Johnson Bros, Turner B and Co, J R Donald, R V Wineh, F H Marvin, Valo and Brooks, Brackman and Ker Milling Co, W J Pendray and Wilson Bros.

**Would Die Rather than Testify.**

Mrs. Carrie E. Welch, about 25 years of age, entered station 2, Cambridgeport, late Tuesday night and dropped a note on the captain's desk. It was an announcement that the writer intended to take her life rather than testify in the divorce case of her parents, which was to be called the following day. "You will find my body," said the note, "in the Charles river near the Western avenue bridge." A policeman was sent after the woman, who had hurried away, and in a short time he overtook her and carried her back. When they reached the station physicians were sent for and it was discovered that she had taken poison. She was finally pronounced out of danger and was placed in charge of the matron of station 1 for the night, and the next day was taken to her home.—Boston Transcript.

**Six Thousand a Year for Dress.**

One of New York's smart social set remarked to an Illustrated American writer the other day that no woman who pretended to keep in the swim could dress her part on less than $500 a month. Not less will suffice to keep her supplied with clean slippers and gloves, glossy boots, crisp, chic hats and novelties in the way of frocks and wraps. Even though she ride in a carriage and employ a maid to care for her things, they get rumpled and worn by merely putting them off and on, and, unless the supply is constantly replenished, she will soon fall into shabbiness, according to the standard she follows. A thorough-going society light will make not less than four and frequently five toilets every day. Each one must be perfect in its way, and many of her garments are prized for their fragile, transient qualities. Being quite as fastidious concerning her lingerie as her ball gowns, she pays heavily to wear garments of silk, batiste, and lace, that perish after a dozen contacts with the laundry tubs. Her gloves alone are an important item, costing several hundreds every year, and as flowers for personal adornment are included in the expenses, they frequently demand $8 and $10 a week for violets alone. Another inroad into her allowance is made by the necessities of her jewel case. Every few months some fresh allurements are offered in the way of ornaments, and unless she can purchase she is forced to drop behind in the race for supremacy. No matter what she does, the obligation is an expensive one, and no sooner is that bill made than some other fad comes to the fore and drives her deeper into expenditures.

## BIRTH.

CLARKE—On Glenflower Avenue, Carey Road, on the 17th inst., the wife of J. J. Clarke of a daughter.


**Good Cabinet Photos**

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**$2 PER DOZEN,**

At JONES' Studio,

60 Yates Street.


## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—On first of May, a new two story house; bath room and other modern conveniences; rent $18; near Dallas Road. Apply 169 Menzies St., or J. Piercy, Yates St. ap19-2w


**Medical Examinations.**

The Examinations of the B. C. Medical Council will commence on Tuesday, the 2nd day of May next, in the City of Victoria. Particulars by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Secretary.

ap19-2w

—THE—

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English Serge and Tweed Suitings, $32, $34, $36.
English Fancy Diagonal Worsteds, $35, $37, $38.
Scotch "Cheviots" and "Bannockburns," $25, $28, $30, $32, $34.
Irish Tweeds and Serges, $28, $30, $33, $36.
Trouserings from $5 up, and made to order while waiting.

High class and clean, honest work with above prices. Distances competition. More particularly when I don't want your money if **fit, finish and elegance in style** don't make you feel like a new man, ready to shake hands with yourself.

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The Fashionable Tailor,
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THIS SEASON'S.
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This delicious fish is just to hand, and packed in small packages suitable for family trade.

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